Weather

Clear cold weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 63.0 and the minimum 29.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 66.9 and 41.4.

The China Press

大陸報

Today's Newspaper consists of 42 pages in three sections

NO. 2523 VOL. IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年十月初二日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

AMERICAN SENATE REJECTS PEACE TREATY AND ADJOURNS

RED ARMIES PRESSING ON BEYOND OMSK

Description Of Fall Of City Civen In Report Of Loyalists

WORKERS DESERT

Bolsheviki In Two Days Advance 35 Versts East Of Capital

LOSSES NOT GIVEN

Harbin Unable To Care For Wounded From Fighting Front

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Irkutsk, November 21.—A General headquarters report is as follows:

"The Red armies, pressing back with superior forces our troops who were exhausted with continual fighting, approached Omsk on Nov. 14 and began to bombard the town, as they advanced. Red cavalry twice approached the town, but was thrown back. The Reds then outflanked the town from the North, where a number of workers revolted and joined the enemy.

Our troops held out, but in the night of Nov. 14-15, they evacuated Omsk, destroying the railway bridge, and retreating 12 versts eastward. The next day the enemy pushing forward occupied a line 25 versts east of Omsk, and on Nov. 16 reached a position 35 versts east of Omsk.

"After occupying Omsk the Reds proceeded to form regiments of workmen and peasants. Our losses have not yet been determined."

Harbin Unable To Care For 25,000 Wounded Troops

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 19.—Tuchun Pao Kwei-ching, of Kirin, has telegraphed to the Peking Government stating that, as a result of a conference between the Russian military representatives and Allied delegates, it has been decided not to permit the Omsk Government to send to Harbin 25,000 Russian wounded from the Bolshevik front. This decision has been communicated to General Horvath, who has promised to telegraph to the Omsk Government that the order must be canceled. The reason advanced for the decision not to harbor a large number of Russian wounded at Harbin is that the city is in no way prepared to receive them; hence their arrival would not only fail to benefit them, but might also be a serious danger to the city, which is ill equipped for fighting any epidemic.

Tuchun Pao reports further that he has protested against the stationing of Russian troops and the recruiting of Koreans by the Russian authorities in Manchuria and states that his protest has been successful. According to the Tuchun, the Russians have agreed to withdraw their troops from Fular and Chichiangchiao and to demobilise the newly recruited Koreans.

Another Christmas Mail For America Leaves Tomorrow

Another fast Christmas mail for America has been arranged to leave tomorrow by the Chikugo Maru for Yokohama where it will connect with the Siberia Maru bound for San Francisco. The Siberia will reach America about December 13, three days after the Empress of Japan, which left yesterday.

Mails for America Monday close at the U.S. Post Office at 4 p.m. for ordinary matter and at 3 p.m. for parcels and registered letters.

The mail which left yesterday is estimated at 700 sacks, probably the largest outgoing shipment of the holiday season.

Final French Election Returns Record Complete Rout Of Socialist Party

Due To Known Tendencies Of Republicans Named, Next Paris Parliament Probably Will Be Most Conservative Since 1871

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 17.—The elections yesterday passed off extraordinarily quietly. There were no disorders, even in the Paris constituencies. A striking feature was the large number of absentees, estimated at one third of the electors. This is attributed to the difficulty experienced by many electors of understanding the exact meaning of the new scrutin de liste regulations.

Up to midnight the election results were as follows:

Elected 548.

Left Republicans	117
(51 seats gained, 17 lost)	
Radicals	52
(20 seats gained, 26 lost)	
Radical Socialists	71
(9 seats gained, 85 lost)	
Republican Socialists	24
(7 seats gained, 15 lost)	
Unified Socialists	54
(7 seats gained, 50 lost)	
Dissident Socialists	6
(6 seats gained, 0 lost)	
Progressive Republicans	120
(78 seats gained, 5 lost)	
Liberal Action Party	73
(49 seats gained, 6 lost)	
Conservatives	31
(12 seats gained, 12 lost)	

ELECTION MOMENTOUS

The Bolshevist issue made the elections momentous, far more than the electoral reforms they inaugurated. The result is significant, not merely for France but for the world, which is bound to be influenced by France's resolve, thus expressed, to maintain internal peace and unity with a view to carrying out the work of national reconstruction.

The result may be summed up as a notable triumph for the Bloc or coalition representing M. Clemenceau's policy. It was essentially a moderate man's victory, for if the socialists especially, the Bolshevist section were routed, the Royalists fared equally badly. The next French Parliament will probably be the most conservative since 1871 for most of the Republicans elected have a distinct tendency towards the right.

The Radical Socialist Party of which M. Caillaux was formerly chief has virtually disappeared. What adds irony to the Socialist rout is the fact that the loyal Socialists who were excluded from the party for voting the military credit during the war, have been returned. M. Clemenceau on learning the results jocularly remarked, "How dull the Chamber will be without an opposition." This, indeed, is the text of ludicrous article in the Socialist organ La Lanterne which recently reappeared in Paris.

After attributing the Socialist defeat to the ascendency of the Bolshevists in the Party councils it dwells on the danger of an insignificant Socialist minority in Parliament, because the Socialists in the country will be compelled to demonstrate their strength in social upheavals.

WELL KNOWN NAMES

Besides M. Longuet, prominent Socialists defeated includes M. Brizon the fiercest Bolshevist in the Chamber and M. Renaudel editor of the Humanite.

The notorious Captain Sadoul whom a court martial has just condemned to death for his activities in Russia where he was a Bolshevist Commissary failed to secure his return in Paris, although three Bolshevists on his list were elected.

A curious exception to the Socialist rout is the fact that the Socialists scored in the devastated zone, especially at Lille which was practically solid for the Socialists. Notable men elected include the ex-Ministers Klotz, Leygues, Nail, Tardieu, Cels, Ignace, Loucheur, Abrami, Faure, Briand, Viviani, Barthou, Millerand, Panleve, Albert Thomas, Puech, Alsot and Sarraut, Governor General of Indo-China.

Among the defeated candidates were the ex-Ministers Clementel Colliard, Laferre, Morel and Messimy, also M. Franklin Bouillon who was one of M. Clemenceau's most persistent critics and General Sarrail. A number of airmen were returned including the famous Captain Fonck.

Nearly three hundred of those elected are entirely new men. One explanation of the Socialist defeat is the new method of election by large constituencies with voting for party lists instead of individuals and with proportional representation between lists, unless any one list obtains a clear majority. This method favors the consolidation of parties and reduces their number. Hence most of the parties intermediate between the Right and the Extreme Left formed a single Republican bloc and the Socialists and Radicals excluded from the bloc suffered seriously.

Later.—It is announced that 327 out of the 548 deputies elected are new men. This is the outstanding feature of the elections for it signifies not merely a transfer of seats from the Republican parties to the Right but a movement towards the Right inside the Republican parties themselves.

BRITAIN PLANS NICKEL COINAGE

Proposal To Meet Situation Caused By High Silver Price Advanced In London

(Reuter's Service)

London November 16.—The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce has decided to recommend that in view of the price of silver and the possible disappearance of the silver issue the government should prepare an issue of nickle coinage of denominations under five shillings sufficient to provide for the needs of the country, and also endeavor to find substitutes for the use of silver in India and other silver-using dependencies.

Italian Minister May Quit Cabinet

Paris Gets Report Tittoni And Two Colleagues May Resign

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, November 21. (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Giornale d'Italia states that Signor Tittoni, Minister for Foreign Affairs, may resign from the Cabinet, in which case his resignation would be followed by that of two of his colleagues.

JAPANESE DENY DEALS WITH REDS

Reported Negotiations With Soviet Government Said To Be Unfounded

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, November 21. (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Japanese Delegation to the Peace Conference issues the following note:

"Certain newspapers have published a report that negotiations have been opened in neutral countries between the Soviet Government and Japan. This report is entirely unfounded."

French Minister For Socialist Alliance

Proposal Advanced For Union Of Forces With Liberal Party Members

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, November 21. (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—According to a Brussels telegram, the Soir understands that M. Vandervelde, Minister of Justice, favors an alliance of the Socialists with the advanced section of the Liberal party. A Left Government would then be formed, with a Socialist at its head, probably M. Vandervelde himself.

Javanese Abduct Foochow Chinese

A number of Foochow Chinese students were abducted Friday by Japanese marines who were landed as soon as the Japanese squadron reached the Southern port in compliance with the request of the Japanese Acting Consul at Foochow, K. Mori, according to a private telegram received from Foochow last night.

CHINESE PROTEST FOOCHOW AFFAIR THIS AFTERNOON

Big Mass Meeting Called To Demand Reparation From Japanese

Plans are perfected for the holding of a mass meeting, to protest against the Japanese brawl in Foochow, at the Public Recreation Grounds, Pont St. Catherine at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Permission has been secured from both the Acting Commissioner of Defense General Hu Fung-ling, and the Chief of the Nantao Police, Mr. Hsu Kuo-liang. A detachment of gendarmes will perform patrol duty.

At least 10,000 people are expected. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the National Students' Union and its president will preside. Speeches are expected to be made by representatives from the Shanghai Shopkeepers' League, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Shanghai Labor Union and the Union of Associated Bodies.

Boy scouts will assist in handling the huge crowd and first aid classes of several schools will be on hand for emergencies. Several school bands will play and the meeting will formally be opened with the salute of the National colors. A set of resolutions demanding reparation from the Tokio Government were prepared by an inter-society committee last night and will be submitted for approval at the meeting.

Japanese Riots In Foochow Led By Police Head

So Say Chinese Newspapers In Giving Details Of Affairs

The killing of a Chinese constable and injuring of an American connected with the Foochow Y.M.C.A. and several other Chinese have been confirmed by Chinese newspaper reports. They say that the Japanese Police Inspector at the Foochow Consulate led the general attack.

The dead:

Sze Hsiao-liang, a constable of the Foochow Military Police Force, shot three times.

The wounded:

The drill teacher of the Foochow Y.M.C.A., an American, shot in the leg.

Liu Chung-chi, a student, cut about the head, may die.

Yang Yu-chang, student of the Y.M.C.A. School; right arm broken, left wrist injured by bullet.

Chen Hsiao-chien, stabbed and shot.

Chen Chi-hao, internal injuries.

Yang Shan-chi, student of the Shih Ho College, sword cuts on head and leg.

Liu Kai-shan, student of Fei Chien School, bullet wound through knee-cap.

A teacher of a high school, seriously wounded. Many others were injured but not seriously.

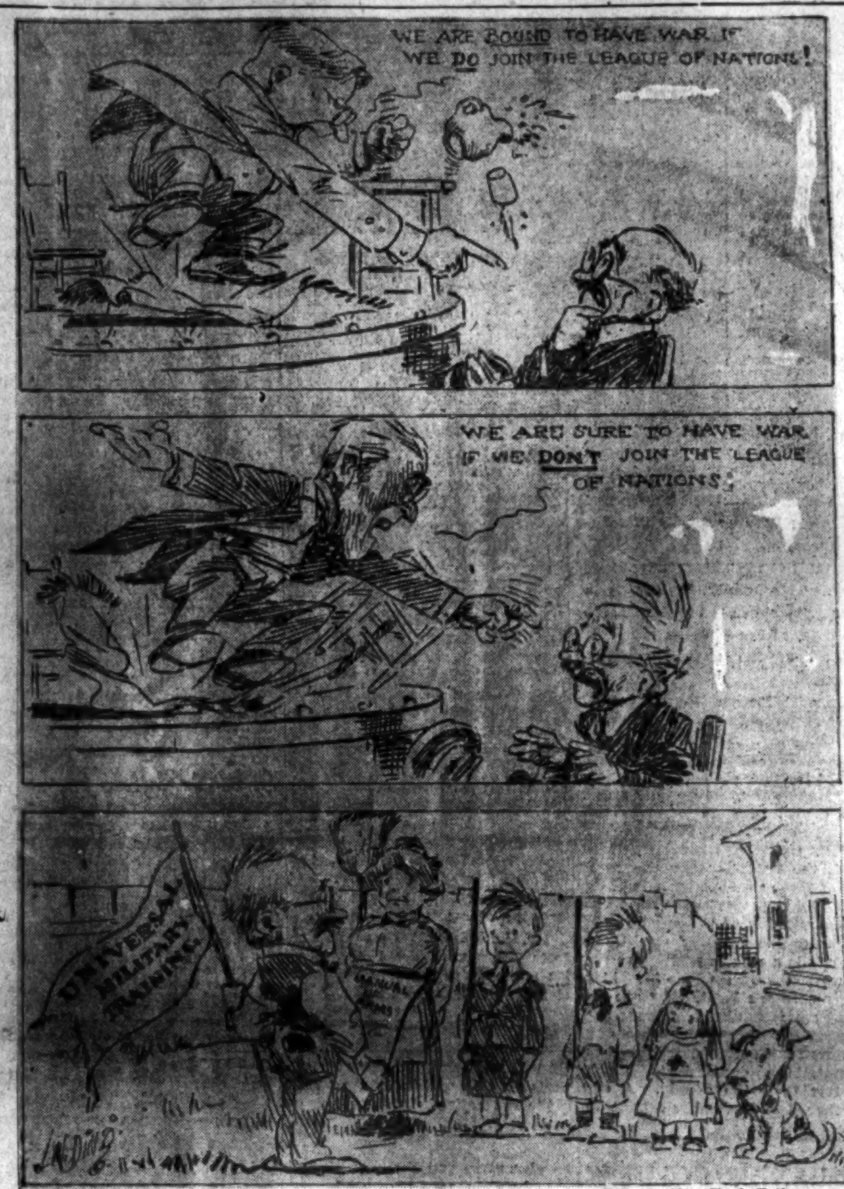
LED BY ROWDIES

An organised attack on the students of Foochow because of their participation in the anti-Japanese boycott was planned under the leadership of the Police Inspector attached to the Japanese Consulate say these reports. They continue:

"Sixty-six leading Japanese rowdies, mostly keepers of opium dens and pawnshops gathered at the Formosa Club Sunday afternoon and formulated plans to assault the students, who would attend the birthday party of one

(Continued on Page 6)

Any Way You Look, It Calls For Universal Training


WE ARE BOUND TO HAVE WAR IF WE DO JOIN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS!
WE ARE SURE TO HAVE WAR IF WE DON'T JOIN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING
MANUAL
J.N. DING

—Ding in New York Tribune

Japanese Murder Case Is Unveiled; Consulate Bares Mystery Details

I. Yamamoto, Department Head For Mogi And Co., Principal In Tragedy Suppressed Six Days, Even From Police

Importer And His Infant Daughter Dead And Wife Dying; Result Of Crime Prompted By Speculation In Shares

Complete details of one of the most remarkable mystery tragedies in the history of Shanghai were revealed yesterday afternoon after they had been kept secret since last Sunday noon when I. Yamamoto, head of the produce department of Messrs. Mogi and Company, killed himself, his baby girl and probably fatally wounded his wife.

The tragedy took place at 7 Houtak Terrace, in Chapei, but the Chapei Police knew nothing of the affair up to last night. The crime was discovered by a Japanese amah who notified Messrs. Mogi and Company. The firm reported the matter at the Japanese Consulate-General and Constable Toyoda, without consulting Chinese authorities, handled the case. No report was made to the International Settlement Police.

CONSUL TELLS STORY

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Yamazaki, and Vice-Consul Shiozaki told the story of the affair to The China Press late yesterday afternoon after this newspaper had refrained from mentioning either the name of the Yamamoto family or his firm, Mogi and Company, in the story published yesterday because neither the Settlement police nor the Chapei police had any knowledge of the tragedy.

It was thought that the story might have been circulated to affect the stock market, Yamamoto's death being accredited to his losses by speculation.

It was evident that news of the crime was being suppressed and attempts of reporters to get the details of the case were for a time partially unsuccessful.

Yamamoto was 30 years old. He had suffered from a mental strain and only a few weeks ago returned from a trip to Japan, where he had gone in an attempt to regain his health. His 22-year old wife wanted to die. She suffered from heart trouble. Such are the details given out by Japanese consular officials.

High Lights In Amazing Case

After having been suppressed for more than six days, the details of a tragedy in which a prominent Japanese business man, confronted by ruin because of reckless speculation on the stock exchange, slew his infant daughter, attempted the life of his wife and killed himself were unearthed yesterday.

Admitting the authenticity of the report Japanese Consular officials explained:

"Yamamoto's 22-year-old wife wanted to die.

"He was mentally deranged.

"They wanted to take their 3-year-old child with them."

The child and the father are dead. The mother is hovering between life and death in a private Japanese Hospital at 82 North Szechuen Road.

MAN THOUGHT INSANE

The couple wanted to end their lives and take their three-year-old child with them, reporters were told. Mrs. Yamamoto was mentally deranged because she knew she could not be cured of her heart trouble. Yamamoto was insane, in the opinion of consular officials.

Yamamoto is known to have lost heavily in shares of the Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange, the Japanese stock market which is now being attacked and boycotted by the Chinese Cotton Guild and Chinese mill owners. He is reported to have been in debt at least Taels 150,000. Japanese consular officials know nothing of this, they said.

Sunday at noon the Japanese amah employed in the Yamamoto home went to the nearby market for fruit and vegetables. The Chinese male servant was not in the house. Yamamoto stabbed his child in the heart with a fish knife. Then plunged the knife into his wife's body, striking her in the heart. Then he attempted suicide.

When the amah returned, shortly after twelve o'clock, she found Yamamoto and his wife living. The child was dead.

Mogi and Company offices were notified, the firm reported the affair at the Japanese Consulate-General and Constable Toyoda was sent to the Houtak Terrace house. When he arrived, Mr. and Mrs. Yamamoto were living. He sent them to a Japanese hospital. He made no report of the affair to either the Chapei or the International Settlement Police.

Yamamoto died either Monday or Tuesday. Japanese consular officials said yesterday they were in doubt as to the exact day. Mrs. Yamamoto still lives but slight hopes are entertained for her recovery. She is at a private hospital at 82 North Szechuen Road Extension near Houtak Terrace and is under the care of a Japanese doctor.

Houtak Terrace runs South off North Szechuen Road extension to the Woosung Road extension. The house where the Yamamoto family resided is one of several used as quarters for the Mogi and Company, one of the biggest Japanese import and export firms in Shanghai.

POLICE NEARLY

There is a police station less than 400 yards from the Yamamoto home, station No. 1 of the Fifth district. The police in charge of the locality knew nothing of the crime. They told The China Press yesterday that the Japanese authorities had neither reported the affair nor asked for assistance. The central station of the district is on Paoshan Road and the officer in charge was equally ignorant of the affairs. The same was true at the Jukong Road sub-station.

Reporters made the rounds of

(Continued on Page 6)

LONG FIGHT ENDS IN VOTE OF 53 TO 38

Abrupt End Of Session Marks Final Undoing Of Wilson's Work

VIEWS OVERSEAS

Differing Opinions Held On Outcome In Paris And London

MOVE SURPRISES

Seemingly London Held To Belief U. S. Would Ratify Pact

(Reuter's Service)

New York, November 20.—The Senate rejected the Peace Treaty by 53 votes to 38 and then adjourned.

London, November 18.—Respecting the political situation in America, it is authoritatively stated that except for the technical deposit of the ratifications, the peace treaty with Germany is an accomplished fact and there will not be any question of altering it. The Allies will consider whether there shall be any delay in giving effect to the League of Nations, or whether they will proceed with the treaty and the League of Nations irrespective of the vote of the American Senate and pending the decision of the United States Government.

PARIS IS STIRRED

Paris, November 18.—French Peace Conference circles and the French public generally are much exercised over the political battle in Washington. The view widely held is that in spite of regret at the possibility of the United States not ratifying the treaty, France has already conceded enough to meet the American point of view. Furthermore it is believed that the signatures of the American plenipotentiaries bind Congress. The present reservations are regarded as too insulting for submission to the Paris Conference. Hence no surprise is expressed at the report that President Wilson intends to withdraw the treaty.

EARLIER ACTION

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Senate today rejected the reservation declaring that the United States declines interest in or responsibility for German overseas possessions also the reservation providing that questions which the United States considered affected its honor should not be subject to the jurisdiction of the League of Nations, and the Owen reservation withholding American assent to Great Britain's protectorate of Egypt.

PEKING CABINET NAMES SENT IN

List Of Nominees Submitted At Session Of Parliament Yesterday Afternoon

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, November 22.—The following cabinet nominations were submitted this afternoon to the Peking Parliament:

Minister of War—Chen Yun-peng.

Foreign Affairs—Lu Tseng-hsiang.

Navy—Sah Chen-ping.

Interior—Tien Wen-lieh.

Agriculture and Commerce—Chan Chi-tan.

Communications—Tseng Yu-chun.

Justice—Chu Shen.

Education—Hsia Shou-kan.

Finance.—Li Shih-hao.

According to reports in official quarters Chou Tse-chi will be appointed Director General of the Currency Bureau. This is regarded as a satisfactory compromise between Premier Chin Yun-peng and the Anfuites who sought to have Anfu men head both the finance ministry and the currency bureau.

SENATE'S ACTION PLEASES PEKING

Government Heads Hold View China's Position Toward Japan Is Strengthened

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, Nov. 22.—Members of the cabinet and officals of the Foreign Office were overjoyed yesterday by the action taken in the United States Senate in support of China with regard to the Shantung question. It is believed that this action strengthens China's position with Japan and that Peking will be better able to resist pressure being brought by Tokio to open direct negotiations over the Shantung question.

If direct negotiations with Japan are not opened it is expected that China's whole case will be laid before the League of Nations when it is formed. No statement on recent development has been issued by President Hsu.

The more influential portion of the Peking Press will say tomorrow that the American Senate's action is an added proof of the traditional friendship that the United States holds for China and will affect favorably any future negotiations on the Shantung question. It is believed by the press also that what has happened will steady the internal situation in China and strengthen President Hsu's position.

KYOTO BRIBERY CASE ON TRIAL

Public Procurators Come In For Criticism At Hands Of The Defense

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Kyoto, November 21.—The hearing of the political bribery case in which Mr. Jushiro Kiuchi and other prominent ex-officials are defendants, was resumed at the Kyoto Local Court today.

Counsel for the Defense vigorously denounced the Public Procurators' treatment of defendants. Counsel demanded that the Procurators should be called as witnesses.

The Japan Bar Association has taken up the case and a committee of a hundred leading lawyers has been appointed to investigate it.

Two Liners Arrive; One Goes To Canada

Vessels Depart In Evening, Korea To Hongkong And Empress To Vancouver

Two passenger liners arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning and departed last evening. The Korea Maru arrived from San Francisco and departed for Hongkong. The Empress of Japan arrived from Hongkong and departed for Vancouver, B.C., via Japan ports.

Among the passengers departing from Shanghai on the Empress of Japan were: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ahlstrand, Rev. J. Bailie, Mrs. M. T. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Robinson, Lieut. W. L. Lalor, Mrs. J. A. Pearson, Shanghai and Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gray, Hankow.

Disembarking from the steamer were: Mr. and Mrs. B. A Roberts, Mr. A. G. Randall, Dr. J E. Hultman, Mr. F. C. Roberts, Mr. Roy Anderson.

Among the passengers departing by the Korea Maru were: Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnstone, Mr. A. L. Pinkerton, Mr. U. J. Tuska, Miss Van der Flier.

Passengers disembarking here from the Korea included: Mrs. E. C. Allan, Mr. H. Beeson, Mr. N. H. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Himrod, Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Irwine, Mr. S. H. McKeau, Mr. F. R. Pendleton, Admiral Li Tingsing.

American Woman's Club To Plan New Program For 1920

Social Department To Meet In Carlton At 10 O'clock Tuesday Morning

An important meeting of the Social Department of the American Woman's Club has been called for 10 o'clock Tuesday morning in the Carlton, when activities for the year will be planned and responsibility assigned. All club members interested in the department but who have heretofore not joined are urged to attend. Suggestions for the year's activities will be welcomed.

Prince Of Wales Is In New York

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Nov. 18.—The Prince of Wales arrived here shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. He met with the most enthusiastic reception.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hour $1 20-minutes
77 ROUTE VALLON

Cadillac Representative Here On Tour Of World

By Helen Williams

WILLIAM DWIGHT LOOMIS

William Dwight Loomis, special representative for the General Motors Export Company and the Cadillac Motor Car Company is in Shanghai for three weeks, and from here he will continue his trip around the world in the interest of these companies.

The object of Mr. Loomis' trip around the world is to assist the dealer and distributor and also to suggest ways and means of increasing the Cadillac business. He is making his headquarters with Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Company during his stay here and he will display a new model Cadillac that has come with him from America. Honigsberg and Company have unusually fine display windows and the car will be shown to the best advantage here. This exhibition car is a four passenger, marine blue Cadillac, of the phaeton type. It has all of the newest appointments.

General Motors Export Company ranks second to the Standard Oil Company. The two firms are at present the only two billion dollar corporations in America, The General Motors handles all of the export business of its subsidiary companies, such as the Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oakland, the Mack Truck and others. All of these cars are built in their individual plants even to the manufacturing of the engines.

The Cadillac Motor Car Company is in a unique position at the present time. No matter how many cars are built, they are all sold months ahead. They are turning out over fifty cars a day but even with such a tremendous output, the demand is much greater than the supply. A car purchased in November cannot be delivered before February or March.

It has been noticed that since the termination of the war that many ex-officers who have returned to America are purchasing Cadillacs. The reason advanced for this is that these officers have seen the wonderful endurance and power of the Cadillac engine demonstrated many times in France under the most difficult conditions.

During Mr. Loomis' stay in Japan he made a record run between Kyoto and Ama-No-Hashidate in his Cadillac. The distance was ninety miles, and he made the run in less than three hours, through mountainous country.

The Cadillac company was named after the founder of Detroit, de la Mothe Cadillac, and it is his family coat of arms that can be seen on the front of the radiator of every Cadillac.

Mr. Loomis will go to Peking from Shanghai. From there on his route is as follows: Manila. Hongkong, Singapore, India, Java, Australia, and New Zealand. From there he will go to South Africa, all through Europe and then New York. Mr. Loomis expects that it will take a year to make the entire trip.

POLAND'S CLAIMS HEARD IN PARIS

Question Of Allocation Of Shipping In Adriatic Also Considered

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, Nov. 21. (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Supreme Allied Council met this afternoon and heard statements by the Polish plenipotentiaries setting forth the arguments from both the political and economic standpoints in favor of definitely attaching Eastern Galicia to Poland. M. Gradske declared in particular that M. Paderewski would be compelled to resign the Presidency of Poland if he failed to secure the inclusion of Eastern Galicia in the Republic of Poland.

The Council next discussed a report by the Reparations Commission regarding the allocation of merchant shipping in the Adriatic. It was decided that owners should have choice of flag. Lastly the Council decided that it would be desirable to bring the Treaty of Versailles into force from December 1.

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, November 21. (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Supreme Council has approved the Spitzbergen Treaty with Norway.

The German Delegation had a meeting yesterday with the Secretary General of the Peace Conference. The signing of the Protocol regarding the execution of the Armistice clauses was discussed.

Ratifications of the Guarantee Pact, whereby Great Britain binds herself to help France in the event of German aggression, were exchanged between the two countries yesterday.

FOR
BABY'S BATH

THE PERFECTION OIL HEATER protects baby from chill and keeps him comfy. It is easily carried to any part of the house and at the touch of a match gives instant heat. Burns without smoke or odor. Simple in operation. Economical. Fuel consumed only when heat is needed—no waste.

Ask for No. 525. It costs only $12.00. It is as handy and built just as the larger sizes, which sell up to $17.00.

The Retail Sales Department, 26 Szechuen Road, and agencies at 998 Broadway and No. 401-3 Rue du Consulat and the Sincere Co. can supply you.

For best results use Devoe's Brilliant Oil

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Retail Sales Department,
26 Szechuen Road.

Poulet Flying To Australia Meets Savages

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, November 17.—The Presside Paris (the single daily paper published in combination by all the newspapers during the printers strike) publishes a telegram from Karachi from Benoit, the companion of Poulet in the attempt to fly from Paris to Australia. It appears that the aviators had some exciting adventures on their way to India. In the course of his message Benoit says that at one place where the airmen were compelled to halt a day for repairs, the inhabitants thought they were devils and wanted to kill them and it was lucky that the airmen were armed. The country in which the airmen met with this unfriendly reception is not stated.

In The Mixed Court

Three keepers of alleged opium shops were arraigned in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with trying to avoid arrest by bribing policemen. The cases were remanded.

• • •

The armed robber who held up a Chinese household at 1006 Avenue Edward VII on November 14 taking silverware and jewelry valued at $58 was yesterday ordered turned over to the Arsenal authorities by the Mixed Court. A patrolman testified that the prisoner, running from the scene of the crime, collided with another man and both fell. The other man held him.

• • •

Forty-five dollars to be turned over to the complainant was the order entered by the Mixed Court yesterday in the case of a Chinese hawker accused of quarrelling with a Japanese woman and knocking her down. The woman, Mrs. S. Miyasaki, is still in the hospital, and her expenses will be the amount charged against the hawker. The hawker told the Court he had no intention of knocking the lady over.

• • •

Four coolies arrested in a small lodging house Friday for complicity in the theft of a box of silk from the N.Y.K. wharf November 12 were arraigned in the Mixed Court yesterday. The police said they admitted that they had been holding up persons and searching them for opium. They admitted taking two pounds of opium from a Japanese but three days ago. Three, it is alleged, are deportees who have returned without permission. Further hearing in the case was remanded for one week.

• • •

Two chauffeurs were fined in the Mixed Court yesterday for reckless driving. The evidence against one showed that on the morning of November 14 he speeded East on Nanking Road close behind a tram. Turning to the right, he started to forge ahead. But there was another tram coming head on and he saved himself only by veering further to the right and into the sidewalk, closely missing Lane and Crawford's windows. His fine was $15. The other chauffeur traveling at high speed on Szechuen Road knocked down a small boy who was crossing the road. Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Loh fined him $25.

• • •

One week in jail was the sentence given a Chinese youth who snatched a hat from a man on Amoy Road, Friday.

• • •

Two coolies were fined $10 and $30 respectively for the theft of 100 tins of dye, belonging to Brunner, Mond and Company, from the Holt wharf one week ago. The tins were valued at between four and five dollars by Brunner, Mond and Company and 84 of them are yet to be recovered.

• • •

Arrested first on a charge of loitering at night on Markham Road for supposed unlawful purposes, a Chinese was arraigned in the Mixed Court yesterday, on the further charge of being one who with three others recently, robbed No. 12-13 Jessfield village, an exchange shop, and shot and wounded one of the occupants.

British Mission On Way To Russia

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 18.—A British Mission is proceeding to South Russia via Constantinople to Rostoff-on-Don under Mr. H. J. Mackinder, M. P. The Government attaches the greatest importance to the immediate economic development of South Russia, with a view to placing British trade on a sound basis in this rich area, with forty millions of people, which has been freed from Bolshevism.

HALL & HOLTZ, LIMITED

BAKERY DEPARTMENT,
HONGKEW MARKET.

From MONDAY, 24th Nov., our NEW STALL in the HONGKEW MARKET (in front of the S. M. Market Health Office on Miller Road) will be opened for the sale of OUR BREAD: Stall open daily from 6 a.m. till Noon.

Orders for BREAD and CAKES can be given to the man in charge.

Tickets for one pound of Bread are on sale at 14 for a dollar in view of recent prosecutions against Chinese for selling inferior and short weight bread as "Fuhlee" bread in the market.

The Patronage of the Public is requested.

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Of the Old Church Clock

WITH relentless persistence it measures off the years of life's ever-narrowing span.

All too soon the season of productivity will have passed. Is time working WITH you or AGAINST you?

If you're doing your BEST by the light of the day to improve the passing hours, TIME is working WITH you!

If you're BANKING a part of your EARNINGS as you go along, you'll have no bitter regrets in your non-productive old age.

This is the time to shape TOMORROW! Open that SAVINGS account today!

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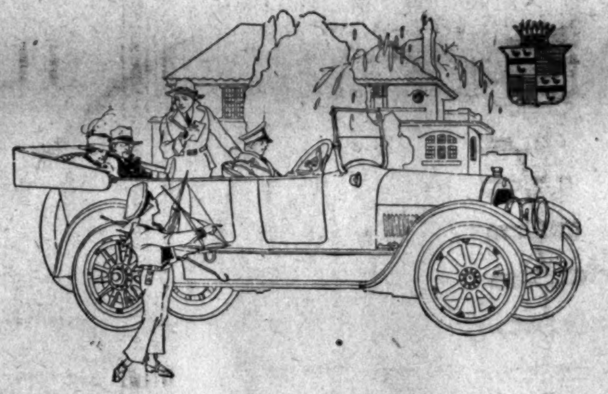
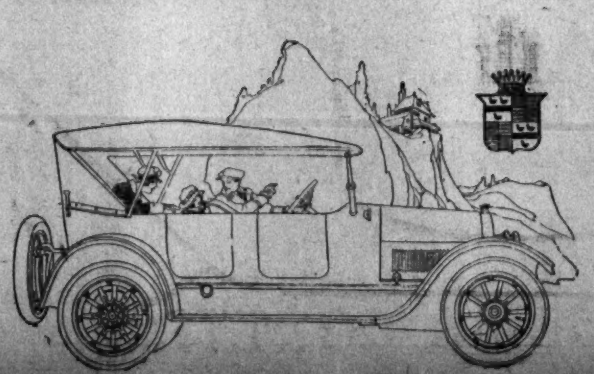


"It is the *character of .the Cadillac car* which sheds lustre on the Cadillac name—not the name which confers lustre on the car.



Some CADILLAC Facts

Cadillac manufacturing counts no expenditure of time, or cost, or trouble too great if it contributes to the permanent value of the car—that is, to the evenness and excellence which does not vary, in the Cadillac, from one end of the year to another.

A large majority of Cadillac owners *never* change to any other car after they have bought the first Cadillac. Cadillac ownership is permanent and loyal.

Cadillac stands for standardization—the capacity to think in large volume *and execute in close fine measurements*—in the automobile industry.

Cadillac *ease* is a fact and a reality. Someone has expressively said that "the Cadillac carries its own good road with it."

The Cadillac car will give you *dependability*—the capacity to withstand hard usage day after day and year after year. Cadillac service ability may be compared to that of a faithful watch.

The Cadillac car will give you *economical maintenance*, because quality is the truest economy. Sturdy construction and fine workmanship, for which Cadillac shops are eminent, mean long life and minimum of repairs.

Only the Cadillac rides like the Cadillac. It gives you *comfort*, because the weight is scientifically distributed and properly sprung, and because the seat cushions and backs are so deep and restful.

Cadillacs are *beautiful cars* to look upon—cars of distinction and refinement, unmarred by anything which savors of the tawdry or freakish.

Six 7-Passenger CADILLAC Cars arriving per s.s. "Methven"

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY—DETROIT, MICH.

News Brevities

Miss Yen Kyok-li will give her graduating recital in Moore Memorial Chapel, McTyeire School, 21 Hankow Road Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

* * *

Members of the Cercle Sportif Francais will hold their annual fancy dress ball on New Year's Eve at 10 o'clock. The colors chosen are cherry and turquoise blue. All costumes must correspond to the samples sent to the members of the club, otherwise the wearer will not be admitted. No masks will be allowed.

The Engineering Society of China will open its 1919-1920 season with its presidential address from Mr. A. P. Wood Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the Royal Asiatic Society's room.

* * *

The second annual general meeting of the Shanghai Co-operative Society will be held at the Palace Hotel tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

A general meeting of the Venus Fire and Marine Assurance Company, Ltd., in liquidation, will be held at the offices of Messrs. Seth and Mancell, 38 Kiangse Road on Tuesday, December 10, when the liquidator will lay before the shareholders an account of the conduct of winding up during the year preceding October 21, 1919.

* * *

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines etc. for H. M. Forces from Mesdames H. Neale, J. B. Manley, J. B. Sawyer, O. Wickers, L. T. Beddow, Rev. C. F. Viking, Capt. V. Stapleton-Cotton, Messrs. A. Edwardes, R. Grimshaw, H. McKinnon, E. Kale, F.L. Marshall, N.E.B. Ezra, A. R. C. Newburgh, A. Russell, Gibb, Livingston & Co., Reiss & Co., A. P. C. (Soochow), "Socony" and "Anonymous."

* * *

Two grand concerts will be given in the Lyceum theater on December 4 and 8 by Mr. Alfred Mirovitch, piano virtuoso, who will introduce to Shanghai music-lovers his sister, Mme. Mirovitch-Groos, mezzo soprano, Mme. Mirovitch-Groos is a former member of the Drame Musicale Opera House Company of Petrograd and recently took part in four concerts given in Japan under Mr. Alfred Mirovitch's direction, which scored a tremondous success.

* * *

Mr. Allen G. Loehr, American vice-consul, will give an address before members of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Wednesday evening.

* * *

Twenty-five members of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. inspected the U. S. S. Wilmington yesterday, it being the first close-up view most of them had had of a man-o'-war. The ship's steam launch was sent for them by Commander L. F. Shapley and the party in charge of Mr. S. Y. Pang, financial secretary, spent an hour looking at the ship's engines, guns, kitchens and the crews quarters.

* * *

The French Mail liner Andre Lebon, with mails from Marseilles, left Hongkong Friday afternoon and is expected in Shanghai tomorrow noon.

* * *

The National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China will be the hosts at a dinner to the Y. M. C. A secretaries from various parts of China at the Yih Ping Shan Hotel, 3 Thibet Road, Friday evening at 6 o'clock.

* * *

The American University Club will give a Chinese dinner, entertainment and dance Saturday night beginning at 8 o'clock at the former German Club. The premises will be given over to the University Club for the night by courtesy of the Bank of China, owners of the property. Two orchestras, one Chinese, will play. Three hundred are expected to attend and tables will be arranged to accommodate parties. Members desiring reservation are urged to notify the secretary of the club, Mr. J. B. Powell, of Millard's Review, at once.

* * *

As tomorrow is the Monday preceding Thanksgiving, Rev: J. W. Crofoot of West Gate will conduct a missionary Thanksgiving prayer meeting.

* * *

The P. & O. steamship, Novara, from London left Hongkong at noon Friday, November 21, and is due to arrive here tomorrow afternoon. The vessel carries a cargo of 4,074 bales of twist and 500 of cotton.

* * *

The Rev. Y. Y. Tsu, professor of sociology of St. John's University, will speak at Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, this afternoon at 5 o'clock before the Sunday Service League. His subject will be "An Intelligent Faith." A musical program will be presented.

* * *

The American Song Service will meet at the Union Church, corner Soochow and Yuenmingyuen Roads, this evening at 6 o'clock. There will be speaking by primary children from the Shanghai American School and a special musical service.

* * *

The Cercle Sportif Francais will stage the "Man Who Has Seen a devil," drama in two acts and "Dozule," a one-act comedy, in the club ball-room Saturday, December 6, at 9 o'clock. The number of seats is limited to 350 and the price of admission will be $2. The performance will be followed by the usual Saturday night dance. A cold supper will be served at midnight.

* * *

Funeral services for the late Edward Wheely, who died Friday night, at the age of 78 years, will he held at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

* * *

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner Empress of Asia left Manila Saturday afternoon and is due in Hongkong tomorrow at daybreak.

* * *

The China Mail steamer China is due to arrive in Woosung Tuesday morning, having sailed from Hongkong yesterday, according to information received at the local office of the company. The incoming passengers and mails will be landed at the Customs Jetty about 10 o'clock.

* * *

The outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 o'clock in the afternon.

TEA DANCE TODAY IS TO AID SANTA

Chinese Proteges Of Charity League Will Be Given Merry Christmas

Funds for a Merry Christmas for Chinese proteges of the Shanghai Charity League are to be raised through the proceeds of a tea dance to be given at the Carlton Cafe, beginning at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is expected that there will be a large attendance at the affair as excellent music has been provided and several unusual features will be introduced.

The Shanghai Charity League has been in existence for several years and has accomplished a great deal of charitable work that has been most effective. Its efforts have been appreciated by the community and although its income has not increased in proportion to its undertakings a plan of development of resources has been undertaken that appears to assure the success of its program.

It is declared that everyone who attends today's festivities will not only be certain of a most pleasurable afternoon but will furthermore have the assurance that he or she has aided a worthy project.

Manchester Chamber Acts On Question Of Enemy Trading

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, November 16.—The Board of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has adopted the minute of the China Executive stating that although to trade directly with ex-enemy countries is desirable in national and international interests, it is against the country's interest to reopen connections with German firms in China and the Far East, where the British and Allied firms are adequately equipped and in sufficient number to deal with all trade with those countries.

Americans Will Give Thanks On Day Of Pilgrims

Special Services To Be Held At Union Church Here Next Thursday

Announcement of the program for Thanksgiving day, to be observed by the American community next Thursday, has been made by the committee on arrangements. The affair will be held in the Union Church at 5 o'clock.

Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham will read the President's Thanksgiving proclamation, provided a copy is telegraphed in time, and Mr. M. T. Stauffer will deliver the address of the afternoon. There will be musical numbers by Misses Mary McConnell and Myra Olive.

Arrangements have been made for the American Company, S.V.C., to attend in uniform and they will have charge of the ushering. Men of the American navy have also been asked to attend. The Thanksgiving service a year ago was held in the Cathedral and the building was crowded. The Committee that has had charge of the arrangements consists of Dr. J. C. McCracken, Mr. W. S. Fleming, Mrs. W. H. Lunt, Mrs. Frank Drake, Miss Mary McConnell and Mr. J. B. Powell.

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Refracting and Manufacturing

Everything worth seeing is in sight of the man who wears
KRYPTOK LENSES

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QUALITY FIRST
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PAINT
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Super-Durable
Flat Wall Finish

A perfected paint for interior wall decoration giving a flat surface of velvety texture.

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Immense
Stock
of
Ladies' Hats

Owing to the advanced stage of the season these are marked at a nominal price to clear. -:-

Remainder of our Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Trimmings, etc. 25% off marked prices for this week.

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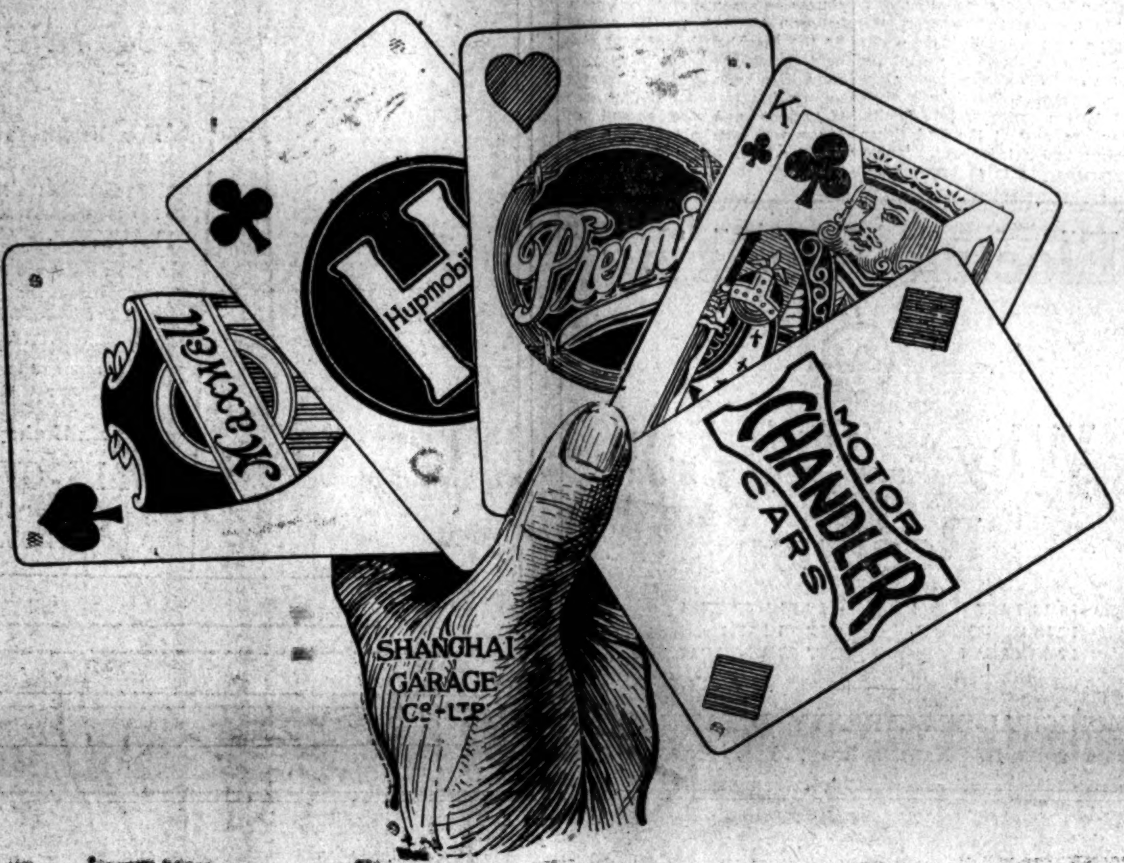
SAFE MILK
SAVE MONEY
Chow Water
1 Can Milkmaid Evaporated Milk
1 Quart Creamy Milk
MILKMAID BRAND

"Four of a Kind" that can't be beat!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THE STAR GARAGE
AND
THE EASTERN GARAGE
OUR MAIN SHOWROOM AT
THE STAR GARAGE. 125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Details Of Foochow Affair Given By Chinese Papers

(Continued from Page 1)

the Chinese City police stations after making inquiries from the Settlement police. Telephone requests for information Friday night from both the Settlement and City police were greeted with professions of ignorance of the murder and suicide.

Japanese consular officials admit that the tragedy was suppressed.

"It was a private matter and only concerned the Yamamoto family; there was no need for publishing anything about the affair," Consul-General Yamazaki said yesterday. He said he thought the Settlement police knew about the case.

This was at three o'clock and the Consul-General promised to make inquiries. Vice-Consul Shiozaki told reporters three hours later that the Consul-General had talked the affair over with Constable Toyoda. It was then that the news was released, 150 hours after Yamamoto had plunged a knife into the body of his baby girl and sought to take the life of his wife before slaying himself.

The North Szechuen Road police station is the nearest division of the Settlement force to the scene of the crime. There is a Japanese detective attached to the station. He made no report to his station and yesterday afternoon foreign detectives at the station were making inquiries.

The news was not printed by Japanese newspapers.

When reporters visited the offices of Messrs. Mogi and Company, in the Ezra Building, they received no information. One employe went as far as to say he did not know Mr. Yamamoto.

Jellicoe Naval Plan Discussed In Commons

Suggestions He Advance To New Zealand And Australia Being Considered

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, November 18.—In the House of Commons this afternoon replying to Mr. David Davies, Mr. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the Imperial naval recommendations put forward by Lord Jellicoe in his reports to the Australian and New Zealand Governments would need careful consideration, firstly by the governments, to which they were primarily addressed, the secondly by the Imperial Government and the Admiralty when they were consulted. There was no question at present of any immediate action being taken in consequence of Lord Jellicoe's reports which would involve increased charges on the Imperial Exchequer.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the third reading the Aliens' Restriction Bill.

Cambon Now Member Of French Academy

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, November 21. (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—M. Jules Cambon, who was French Ambassador at Berlin before the war, was received today as a member of the French Academy, the address of welcome being made by M. Ribot, the ex-Premier.

CHANNEL TUNNEL UP IN COMMONS

War Office And Admiralty To Report To Cabinet On Project, Premier Says

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, November 21. (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—According to a message from London, Mr. Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons that the War Office and the Admiralty were at present considering the channel tunnel scheme. He added that as soon as the report of these departments has been received, the Cabinet would deal with it and he would keep the House informed.

Claveille To Head Rhine Commission

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, November 21. (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—M. Claveille, Minister of Public Works, will be chairman of the International Rhine Commission.

Japanese Riots Led By Police

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Y.M.C.A. students at the Long Bridge in the evening.

"Shortly after 6 o'clock, when the students were pouring in from all directions, four separate gangs of Japanese attacked them with swords and iron rods. The students called for help and the Japanese fired. Two hundred reports of guns were heard.

Several students took refuge in the Y.M.C.A., which ordered a detachment of boy scouts to peform relief work. Over a hundred Japanese and Formosans then stormed the Y.M.C.A. using their pistols freely. Twenty military police constables and a similar squad of gendarmes arrived on the scene, but the Japanese continued their assault, wounding the American drill master and more than ten students.

"The rowdies captured four of the wounded students, tied their hands with ropes and took them to the Shun Kee Restaurant where they were imprisoned. Seven Japanese, including the Police Inspector, guarded the prisoners.

POLICE ASSAILED

"When police and gendarmes hurried to the restaurant to rescue the imprisoned students, all kinds of missiles were hurled at them. An ugly looking bomb was thrown, but failed to explode.

After considerable effort, the doors of the restaurant were forced open and the students released. The Chinese constables arrested the seven guards, including the police inspector.

"In the streets, however, the Japanese continued their offensive. Two Chinese, a pedestrain and a garbage coolie were taken to a Japanese electrician's shop and beaten with metal sticks. They are now at the Red Cross Society under treatment. Three aggressors in this brawl were arrested, a type-setter, a reporter on a Japanese paper and a shopkeeper.

Martial law was declared that night and the shops remained closed on the following day. A mass meeting on Monday afternoon demanded the recall of Mr. K. Mori, the Japanese Acting-Consul, demanded payment of an indemnity, the punishment of the ringleaders and an apology from the Japanese Government.

"Following the effort of the Military Governor, General Li Hao-chi, to present these demands to Tokio through the Peking ministry, the shops resumed business, but little business was transacted.

JAPANESE CONSUL'S LETTER

"That the Japanese Acting Consul was aware of the attack, if not a party to the movement, was shown in a letter he addressed to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs previous to the outbreak. A translation of the letter follows:

"With reference to the agitation of the Chinese students against the use of Japanese goods, the Japanese residents in Fukien view this movement with great concern. Should in the future any blood be shed in the public streets on account of disturbances between the two peoples caused by the illegal action of your students, we, shall consider that your office has not given adequate suppression to the anti-Japanese movement and the Consul of Japan will not hold himself responsible for the consequence thereof."

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Why it is preferable to any other kind

Because

IS IS EASY
IT IS ECONOMICAL
IT IS CLEAN
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You know the footwear that is becoming; that has the dainty touch of style—you know it is the WALK-OVER.

You know the footwear that fits most like a tailored garment and is so delightfully easy—you know it is the WALK-OVER.

Knowing that WALK-OVER shoes best satisfy all the demands of taste, comfort, service and economy, you will weer WALK-OVERS and recommend them.

Phoenix Hosiery—Rhinestone Ornaments
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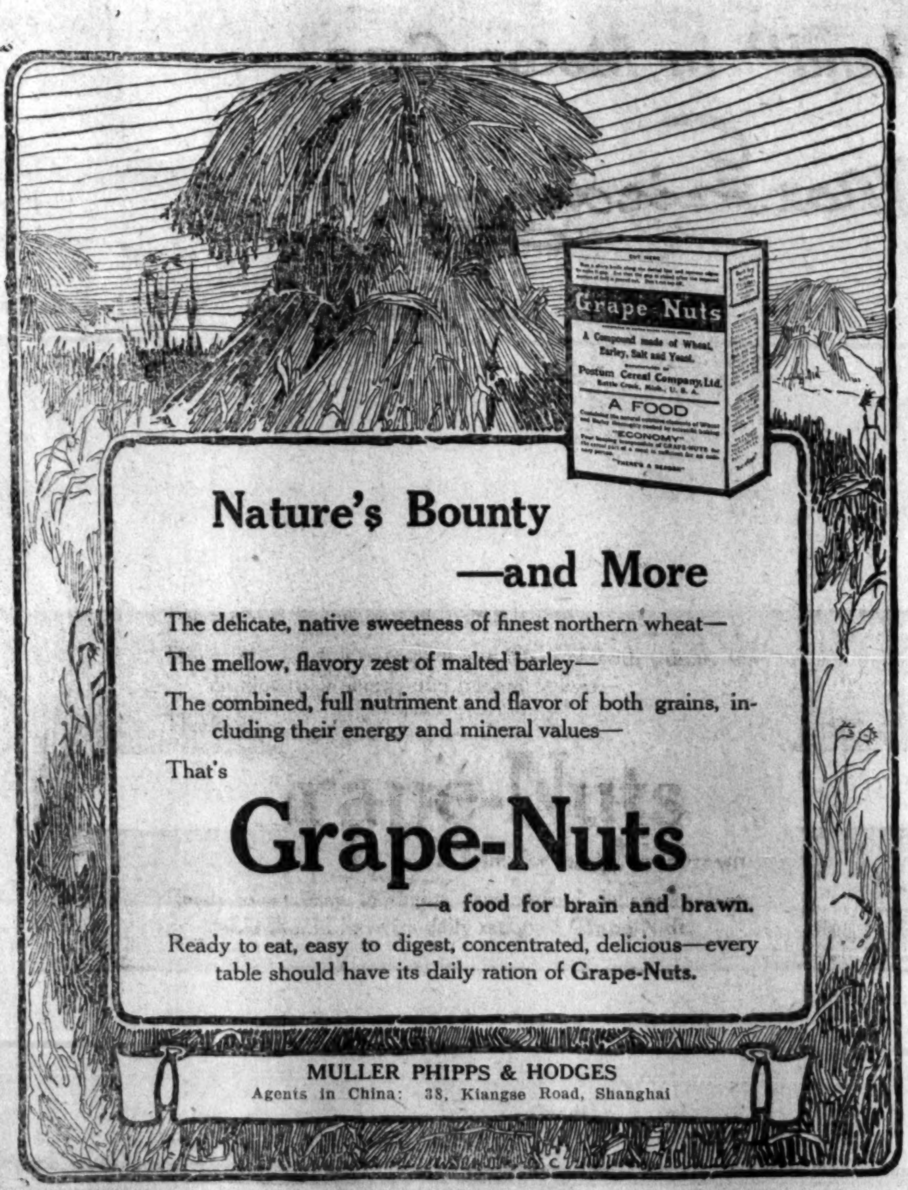
Grape-Nuts
A Compound made of Wheat, Barley, Salt and Yeast.
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Nature's Bounty
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The delicate, native sweetness of finest northern wheat—
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Ready to eat, easy to digest, concentrated, delicious—every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

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Easiest thing in the world to radiate good cheer, and it helps one ahead.

Cut out the harmful habits. Treat the nerves right and get proper sleep. For a great many people the first step is to use

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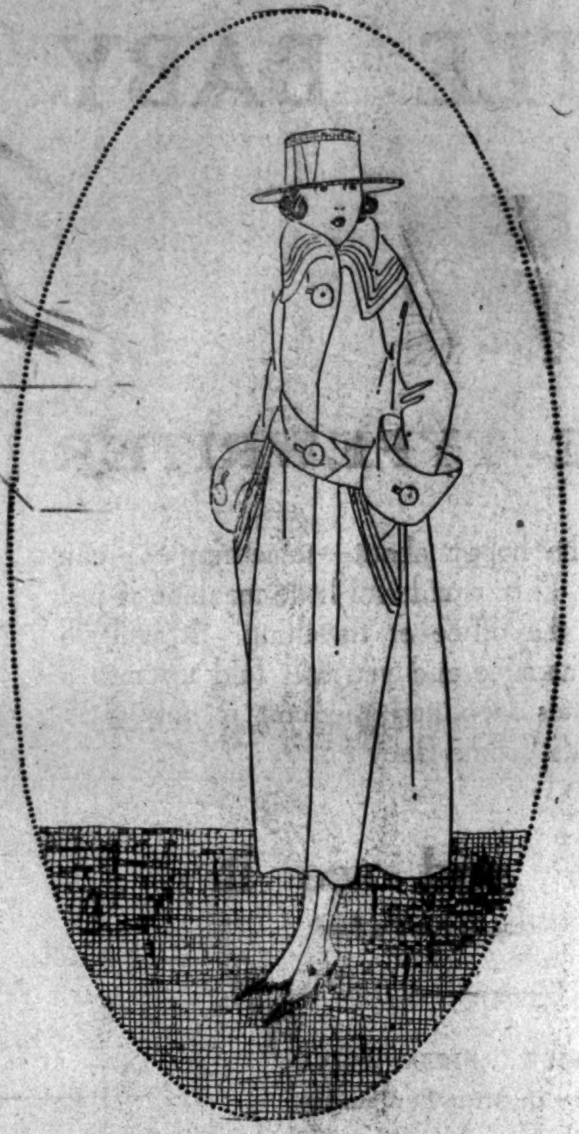

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Stylish and inexpensive
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WINTER WEAR
in every shape and colour

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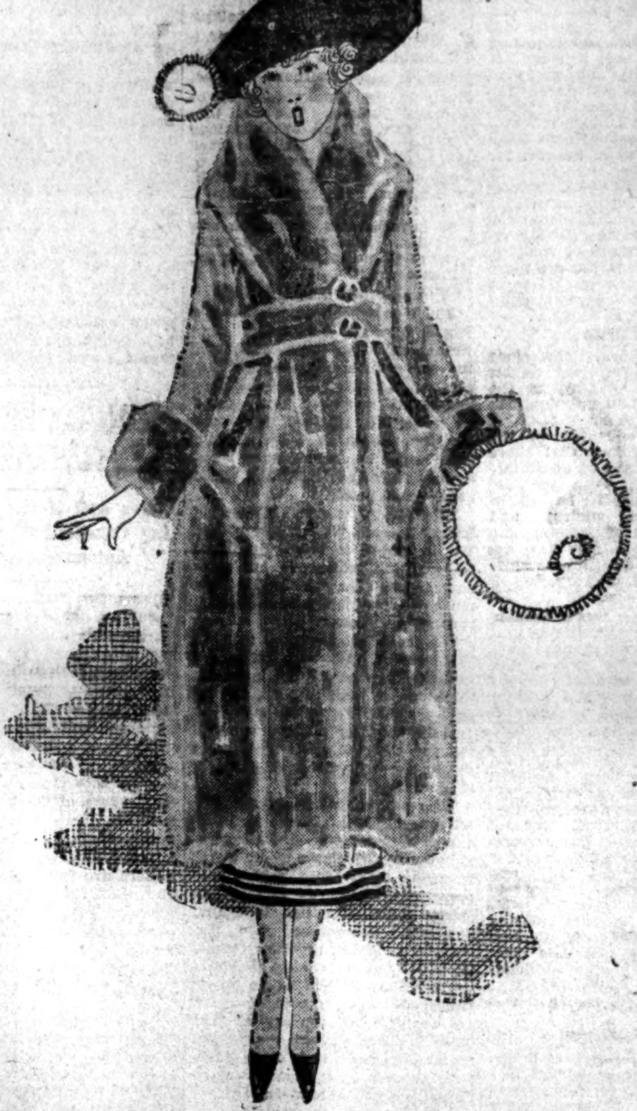
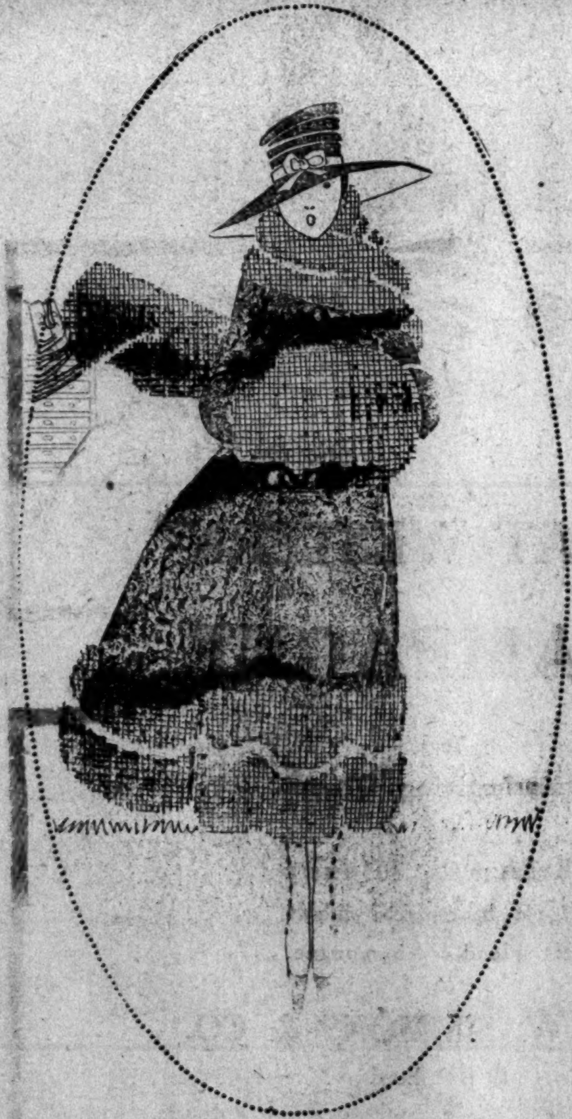
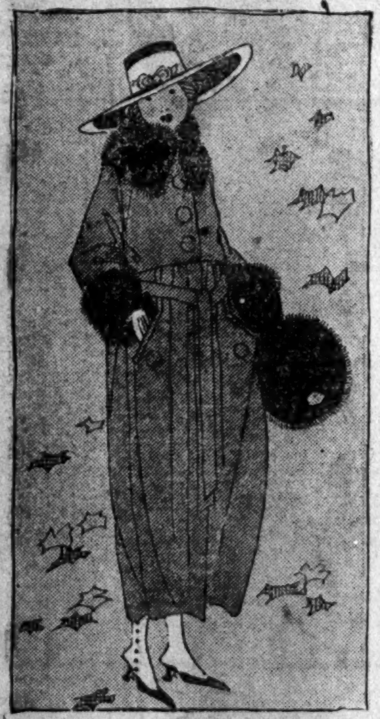


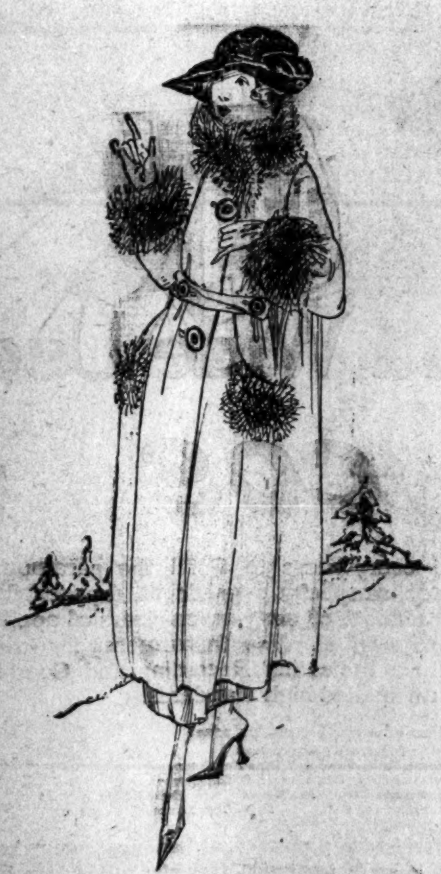
Thick Fleecy coats can now be purchased from

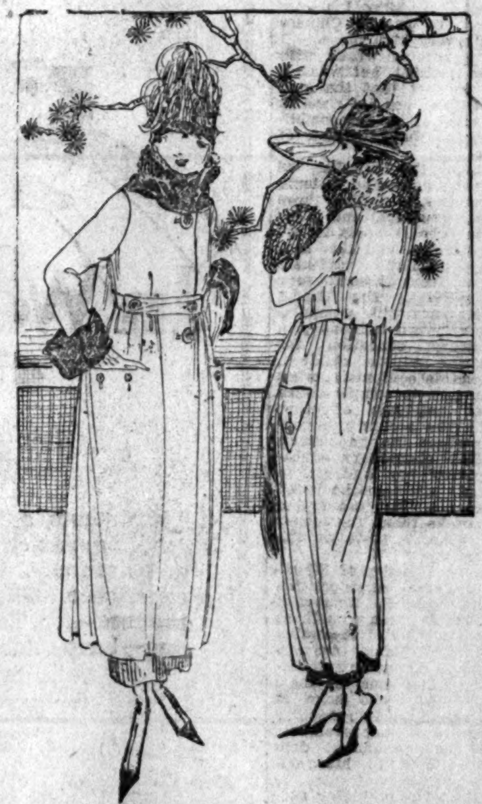
$25.00

We have just received our Season's Stock of DRESS MATERIALS and thick Fleecy COATINGS and these will be shown for the first time on Monday, the 24th inst









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Saturday Club's Speakers Discuss Future Of China

Mr. Charles W. Wood Of New York Sunday World And Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp, Headmaster Of Chinese Public Schools, Give Their Views

Two addresses upon China's future were given yesterday at the 46th meeting of the Shanghai Saturday Club. Sixty guests met at the Carlton Cafe and following tiffin Dr. T. H. Lee, president of Fuhtan University and chairman of the meeting, introduced the speakers, Mr. Charles W. Wood of the New York Sunday World and Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp, head master of the Public Schools for Chinese.

Mr. Kemp dealt with "Education in China," saying in part:

"It is a significant fact that the three greatest names in Chinese history are not those of soldiers, sailors or politicans, but are those of scholars. Confucius, Mencius and Lao-tse are known and revered as scholars and teachers.

MANY ILLITERATES

"One of the first impressions received by the foreigner on his arrival in this country, is the high regard paid to learning. Yet it is not correct to say that China is a land of educated people. Apart from the fact that there are many thousands of absolutely illiterate people, even the old literati can hardly be called educated. The ancient and laborious system of learning and writing the classics may have resulted in giving the Chinese student a wonderful memory, but it gave him little else.

"The old system was a deadening process not a stimulating one.

"But wonderful changes have occurred during the past fifty or sixty years, and especially during the past decade. The literary examinations, which necessitated years of cramming, have been abolished, new schools of western learning have been established, old schools have been remodeled and reformed, empty temples and barracks have been turned into seats of learning, hundreds of Chinese men and women have gone abroad to study and to return full of new ideas, and educational progress is apparent in almost every direction. We have as our chairman today, a very distinguished scholar and preceptor of China, a Yale man, who presides with great efficiency over a large college which, I believe, is housed in what was once a temple.

CHINESE BOY SCOUTS

"The visit of Sir Robert Baden Powell, the founder of the Boy Scout Movement, to Shanghai in 1912, set some of us wondering why there were no Chinese Boy Scouts, and in April, 1913, the Boy Scouts Association of China was formed, troops of Chinese scouts quickly sprang up, and now, as you may know, there are thousands of them in all parts of the country. Now, scoutcraft brings out just what the old style of so-called education kept in, i.e., initiative. Scouting also instils ideas of honor, brotherliness and purity, and it teaches a boy to use all the talents God has given him.

"I confidently expect that will be well represented in the World's Olympic Games of the future, so great has the advance been in the matter of physical education, and here we have to remember the large share of work taken by the numerous branches of the Y.M.C.A. in China.

"I know from experience that, given a favorable environment, the Chinese boy grows into as fine a man in every way as the boys of any other nation. As regards intellectuality, I should be inclined to put the Chinese student in a very high place.

"There is nothing wrong with the human material, but what is wrong is the fact that the government of China has not risen to a proper state of its responsibility as regards the education of the people.

"I believe the number of pupils in the schools and colleges of this country, excluding those in mission, municipal and other foreign-established schools, is less than five millions, and this in a land with a population variously estimated at from three to four hundred millions. The United States of America with a population of ninety-two millions provides primary education for nearly twenty million children. Then as regards equipment, what has China got to compare with the school buildings of other countries? The sooner the government realises the importance of providing elementary education for every boy and girl in China, and middle school and higher courses for those who are able to take them, the sooner will the general state of the country improve.

"There is a Ministry of Education, but the small appropriation for education and the immensity of the task have been enough to turn the enthusiasm of successive Ministers into blank despair. There has been a constant procession of Ministers, some of them very able men, who have at once seen the utter impossibility of bringing about improvements with the meagre annual dole grudgingly alloted to hteir department.

"In addition to providing sufficient schools, it is also necessary to provide well educated and well trained teachers. The practice of handing over educational institutions to the care of utterly incompetent relatives and friends, which, I am told, is very common, must cease. The country needs hundreds of well equipped normal schools and colleges, such as the Government Teachers' College at Nanking, which is under the efficient direction of Dr. P. W. Kuo, whom many of you know.

"There should be security of tenure for principals and teachers. Students are not the best judges as to who shall direct their studies or give them instruction. The recent rebellion at one of the northern universities ought never to have occurred.

"If I may, without offense, touch on the thorny question of students' unions, I would like to say this. These organisations do not exist in well governed countries. I have never heard of a students' union in Great Britain or America, and neither have I heard of school boys dictating to the governments of these two countries. Either the government of China is culpable, or the students are."

CHINA NEVER CONQUERED

Mr. Wood spoke on "China as a World Power," contending that China has never been conquered for she always has absorbed her conquerors almost as soon as they had seized the power. China could no more be subdued than the laboring masses of western countries can be permanently put down. They have what the world needs—man power.

"The one great cry in the world today," he said, "is for man power. We in the West have developed the machine intensively but it is only today that we realise how much we have lost in the development of man power.

"We have attached the man to the machine. We have attempted to make the machine do the man's thinking. It can't be done, and today every industrialist, every industrial engineer in America, will tell you that the great problem is the development of the full capacity of the man.

"The nation that has the greatest amount of intelligent and industrious man power—this elemental power for which the whole world is crying today—that nation has every other nation on earth at its mercy and that nation is China. Somewhat disorganised and disorderly, somewhat poverty-stricken, but by no means poor old China!

"The West is in a crisis today. Everybody ought to recognise that the struggle between capital and labor is tearing apart the United States, England, and other countries abroad. It is a crisis which cannot result in anything except complete chaos or complete reorganisation. Why? Because the workers in all those countries have been, during the whole process of industrial development, hired for just what their labor was worth in the labor market. There was no thought of the living wage, there was no thought of how well the man could function.

"The result was that labor organised, and in the struggle kept on striking until they arrived at the point where they found it was as much as the industry would bear—sometimes more than it would bear.

"How are we going to meet that problem if China is going to be industrialised?

"And are we going to see the same thing started that threatens to wreck Western civilisation. Are we going to see an organisation based on the motive of profit? That is the motive, I understand, why a great many people are interested in the development of China. They want to develop industry in China because there are profits ahead.

RESERVE DEVELOPMENT

"Then what? After you have China developed you will have the same problem that we have in the West, only immensely intensified. The development that took the West 150 to 200 years will be crowded in China to 20 or 30 years, and unless there is a change in the motives you can expect all the industrial upheaval, all the strikes and agonies of labor disturbances that have been spread over a century compressed into a score of years.

"It seems to me that China's great democratic people—China, which has refused to accept the Western industrial civilisation as she has seen it, and I congratulate her in doing so—are reserving their industrial development for a better period, and that China will bring us to a better and fuller civilisation than the world has ever known."

MONGOL LEADERS MEETING AT CHITA

Dukes And Bannermen Seeking Concessions In Yielding Autonomy To China

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, November 19.—Chen Yi, the Chinese Resident at Urga, has telegraphed to the Central Government that the Dukes and Bannerman of Outer Mongolia are assembling at Chita for an extraordinary conference and that special agents sent to ascertain the purposes of this gathering report that its sole object is to enable the leaders of Outer Mongolia to reach a decision regarding the cancellation of their autonomy. It is understood that the Mongolian leaders are favorable to cancellation, but that they want from China a larger measure of self-government and control of their finances than China has yet been disposed to grant them.

Official Report Received Of Exchange Of Notes

The official report and the notes exchanged between the Outer Mongolian Hutukhtu and the Peking Envoy General Hsu Shih-cheng, on the cancelation of the autonomy of Outer Mongolia were received last night by the Chung Foo News Agency. The official report from the Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs was:

"The Government has received a joint telegraphic message from Generals Hsu Shu-cheng, Chen Yi and En Hua, stating that the high authorities of Outer Mongolia have officially informed them that they will cancel their autonomy at once and subject their people to the administration of the Central Government. Commissioner Hsu has accepted the subjection on behalf of the Government and will return to Peking immediately."

The official note from Mongolian Government, cancelling the declaration of independence, which was delivered to General Hsu on November 17, follows:

"Since the declaration of independence by Outer Mongolia, its people have suffered poverty and its finance has been exhausted. The country is seething with danger. The independent government of Outer Mongolia has been anxious in restoring the administration of its people and territory to the Central Government of the Republic of China and rejoices in the arrival of Your Excellency, which was made the occasion of a gathering together of the officials Lamas and princes, the majority of whom favored the cancelation of the autonomy.

"Therefore, they with the approval of the Hutukhtu hereby petition the President of the Republic of China to accept the subjection and the administration of the entire Outer Mongolian Territory, so that its inhabitants be led to the right road of progress from time to time.

"Besides deputing a special emissary to Peking for the discussion of the reorganisation of the dependency, this petition is handed to Your Excellency for transmission to the President when Your Excellency returns to Peking.

"Dated November 17, 1919 or 25th day of the ninth moon of the Mongolian Calendar."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT GIVEN

General Hsu's acknowledgment was as follows:

"In reply to your note, stating that the Government of Outer Mongolia with the approval of the Hutukhtu is willing to abrogate the declaration of independence in view of the difficulties suffered by your people. We take pleasure in accepting your offer and in undertaking to transmitting the same to the President of the Republic of China.

"It is gratifying to learn that you are prepared to surrender the entire sovereign and territorial rights to the Central Government in order that your dependency might concentrate its efforts to industrial development and progress. We are especially delighted to think that we should be made a participant in this happy historical event.

It will be our pleasant duty to submit your subjection to the President of the Republic of China for acceptance and to extend to you all your deserving courtesies to promote the interest of the Yellow happiness of all the five races.

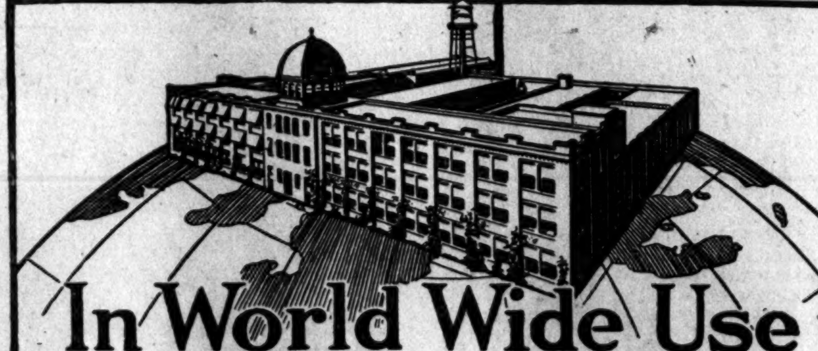
"We hope that your envoy will shortly come to Peking for the purpose of formulating plans for the reorganisation of the dependency and it will be our pleasure to entertain your emissary during his sojourn in the Capital."

Accused Germans To Be Extradited

Teutons Charged With Acts Of Robbery And Pillage To Be Tried At Lille

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, November 21. (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—In accordance with the terms of the peace treaty, German officers will be extradited and brought to Lille, to be tried for acts of robbery and pillage committed in the North of France during the German occupation.



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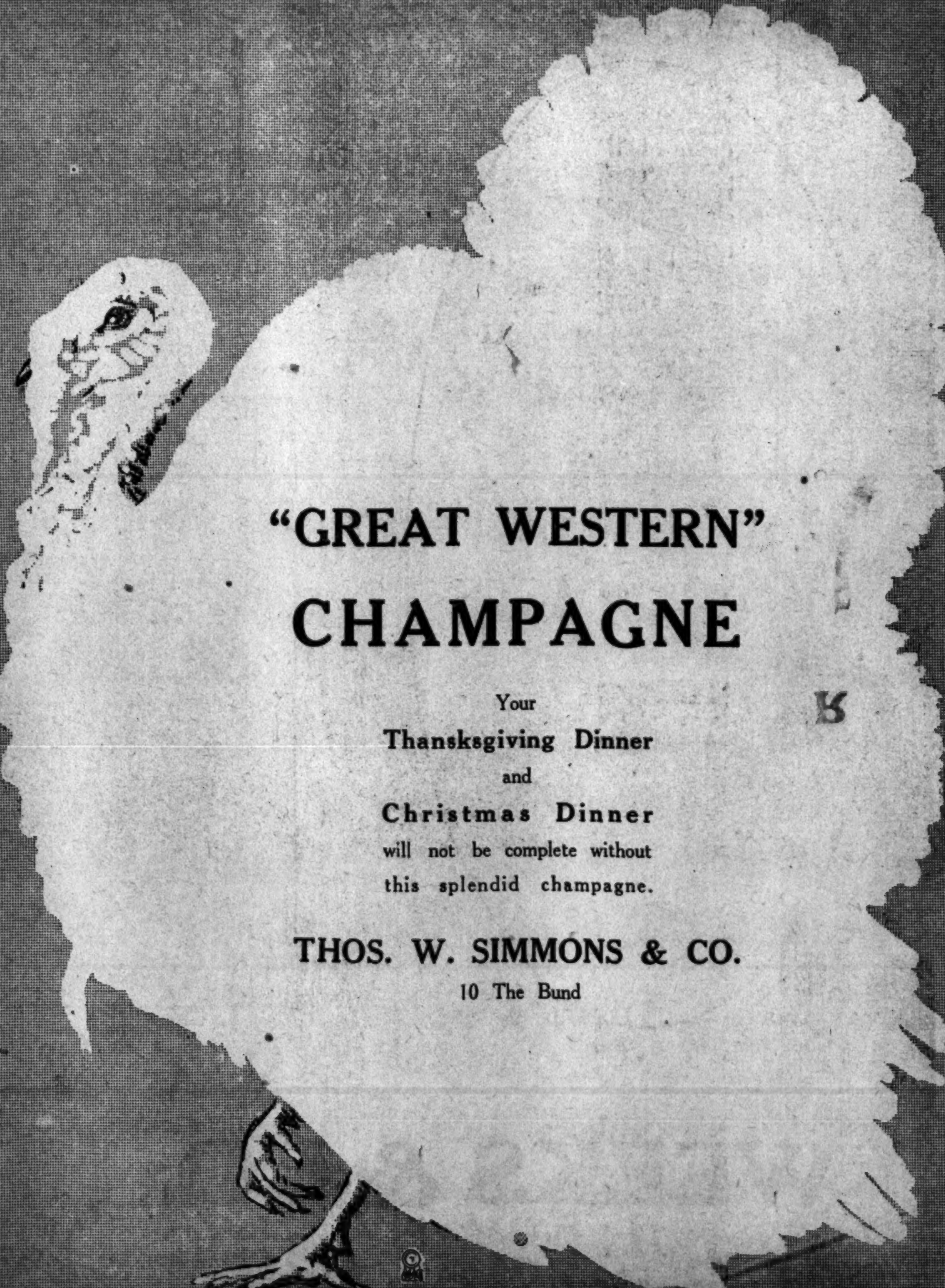

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AT

WHITEAWAYS

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Lot 7.—Three Light green Winter Coats Usual Price $4.50 **COAT WEEK $2.75**	**Lot 8.**—One Light green Winter Coat. Usual Price $3.75 **COAT WEEK $2.75**	**Lot 9.**—One Light green Winter Coat. Usual Price $4.50 **COAT WEEK $3.00**	**Lot 10.**—One Royal Blue Winter Coat. Usual Price $6.00 **COAT WEEK $4.00**	**Lot 11.**—One Green stripe Winter Coat. Usual Price $12.50 **COAT WEEK $9.50**	**Lot 12.**—One Green Vilour Winter Coat. Usual Price $19.50 **COAT WEEK $15.00**
Lot 13.—One Red Coat trimmed Black Velvet. Usual Price $8.50 **COAT WEEK $6.50**	**Lot 14.**—One Light Brown Winter Coat. Usual Price $12.50 **COAT WEEK $8.50**	**Lot 15.**—One Light Blue Winter Coat Black, Velvet Collar. Usual Price $6.50 **COAT WEEK $4.75**	**Lot 16.**—One Mole color, Winter Coat. Usual Price $8.50 **COAT WEEK $6.00**	**Lot 17.**—One Light grey coat, Black Velvet Collar. Usual Price $6.50 **COAT WEEK $4.75**	**Lot 18.**—One Brown and Purple Check Coat. Usual Price $59.00 **COAT WEEK $47.50**
Lot 19..—One Dark Brown Coat with Belt. Usual Price $25.00 **COAT WEEK $19.50**	**Lot 20.**—One Dark Brown Tweed Coat with Belt. Usual Price $19.50 **COAT WEEK $16.50**	**Lot 21.**—One Heavy Tweed Coat with Belt. Usual Price $37.00 **COAT WEEK $30.00**	**Lot 22.**—One Check Tweed Coat with Belt. Usual Price $29.00 **COAT WEEK $25.00**	**Lot 23.**—One Saxe Blue Coat, good style. Usual Price $19.50 **COAT WEEK $15.00**	**Lot 24.**—One Dark Brown Coat, Check Collar and Cuff. Usual Price $21.50 **COAT WEEK $18.50**
Lot 25.—One Navy Coat Check Collar and Cuff. Usual Price $21.50 **COAT WEEK $18.00**	**Lot 26.**—One Brown Check Tweed Coat. Usual Price $45.00 **COAT WEEK $35.00**	**Lot 27.**—One Dark grey Winter Coat. Usual Price $35.00 **COAT WEEK $28.00**	**Lot 28.**—One Green Check Winter Coat. Usual Price $49.50 **COAT WEEK $45.00**	**Lot 29.**—One Grey & Brown stripe Coat in the Cape effect. Usual Price $39.50 **COAT WEEK $35.00**	**Lot 30.**—One grey Check Tweed Winter Coat. Usual Price $43.00 **COAT WEEK $35.00**
Lot 31.—One Dark grey coat with Belt. Usual Price $21.00 **COAT WEEK $18.50**	**Lot 32.**—One Brown Freize Winter Coat. Usual Price $7.50 **COAT WEEK $6.00**	**Lot 33.**—One Light Brown Coat with Black Velvet Collar. Usual Price $7.50 **COAT WEEK $6.00**	**Lot 34.**—One Dark Brown Tweed Winter Coat. Usual Price $19.50 **COAT WEEK $16.00**	**Lot 35.**—One Light Brown Winter Coat. Usual Price $6.50 **COAT WEEK $5.00**	**Lot 36.**—One Claret Coat with belt. Usual Price $19.50 **COAT WEEK $14.50**
Lot 37.—One Dark green Coat, Black Velvet Collar. Usual Price $27.00 **COAT WEEK $21.00**	**Lot 38.**—One Dark Brown Belted Coat, Coney Seal Collar. Usual Price $45.00 **COAT WEEK $35.00**	**Lot 39.**—One Green & Grey Check Belted Coat. Usual Price $45.00 **COAT WEEK $39.00**	**Lot 40.**—One Brown Check Belted Coat. Usual Price $24.00 **COAT WEEK $19.50**	**Lot 41.**—One Brown Coat Purple Check, Collar and Cuffs. Usual Price $21.50 **COAT WEEK $18.50**	**Lot 42.**—One Green & Brown Check Coat. Usual Price $35.00 **COAT WEEK $29.50**
Lot 43.—One Red Doneyal Tweed Belted Coat. Usual Price $40.00 **COAT WEEK $25.00**	**Lot 44.**—One Dark Green Belted Coat. Usual Price $22.50 **COAT WEEK $19.00**	**Lot 45.**—One Light grey Check Coat. Usual Price $27.50 **COAT WEEK $22.50**	**Lot 46.**—One Dark Red Coat. Usual Price $39.50 **COAT WEEK $29.50**	**Lot 47.**—One Black and White Check Belted Coat. Usual Price $59.00 **COAT WEEK $47.50**	**Lot 48.**—One Dark Blue Belted Coat Opossum Trimmings Usual Price $79.00 **COAT WEEK $69.00**
Lot 49.—One Light grey Belted Coat. Usual Price $31.00 **COAT WEEK $26.00**	**Lot 50.**—One Blue Check Belted Coat. Usual Price $45.00 **COAT WEEK $39.00**	**Lot 51.**—One Dark Brown Belted Coat. Usual Price $22.00 **COAT WEEK $17.50**	**Lot 52.**—One Black and White Check Coat. Usual Price $43.00 **COAT WEEK $35.00**	**Lot 53.**—One Green Black and White Check Coat. Usual Price $69.50 **COAT WEEK $60.00**	**Lot 54.**—One Purple Belted Coat Yoke effect. Usual Price $30.00 **COAT WEEK $25.00**
Lot 55.—One Navy Blue Coat Seal Collar. Usual Price $35.00 **COAT WEEK $27.50**	**Lot 56.**—One Brown Belted Coat. Usual Price $31.00 **COAT WEEK $27.00**	**Lot 57.**—One Brown Coat Coney Seal Collar. Usual Price $57.00 **COAT WEEK $45.00**	**Lot 58.**—One Stripe Tweed Coat. Usual Price $37.50 **COAT WEEK $29.50**	**Lot 59.**—One Black and White Check Coat. Usual Price $27.50 **COAT WEEK $24.00**	**Lot 60.**—One Yellow and Brown Tweed Coat. Usual Price $43.00 **COAT WEEK $35.00**

AND FUR COATS AND FUR SETS ARE PRICED DOWN

Lot A.—One Blue Plush Belted Coat. Usual Price $95.00 **COAT WEEK $65.00**	**Lot B.**—One Blue Plush Belted Coat. Usual Price $43.00 **COAT WEEK $33.00**	**Lot C.**—One Green Belted Plush Coat. Usual Price $43.00 **COAT WEEK $33.00**	**Lot D.**—One Black Pony Seal Coat, Fur Collar. Usual Price $57.50 **COAT WEEK $44.00**	**Lot E.**—Four Black Plush Belted Coats. Usual Price $39.50 **COAT WEEK $31.00**	**Lot F.**—One Pony Seal Coat. Usual Price $33.00 **COAT WEEK $27.50**
Lot G.—Two Black Plush Coats Trimmed Brown Collar and Cuffs. Usual Price $45.00 **COAT WEEK $39.00**	**Lot H.**—One Black Plush Coat. Usual Price $42.50 **COAT WEEK $35.00**	**Lot J.**—One Astrakhan Belted Coat with Fur Collar. Usual Price $69.00 **COAT WEEK $53.00**	**Lot K.**—One Black Plush Coat. Usual Price $45.00 **COAT WEEK $35.00**	**Lot L.**—Two Black Plush Coats. Usual Price $35.00 **COAT WEEK $29.00**	**Lot M.**—Five Black Plush Coats. Usual Price $33.00 **COAT WEEK $28.00**
Lot N.—Three Black Plush Coats. Usual Price $35.00 **COAT WEEK $29.00**	**Lot O.**—Three Black Plush Coats. Usual Price $40.00 **COAT WEEK $29.50**	**Lot P.**—One Black Plush Coat. Usual Price $39.50 **COAT WEEK $27.50**	**Lot Q.**—One Black Plush Coat. Usual Price $45.00 **COAT WEEK $33.00**	**Lot R.**—One Black Plush Coat. Usual Price $47.00 **COAT WEEK $35.00**	**Lot S.**—One Black Plush Coat. Usual Price $45.00 **COAT WEEK $35.00**

Space does permit of a detailed list of the Fur Sets but everyone is marked down.

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BRITISH MINERS ARE PRESSING PREMIER

Lloyd George Faces A Deputation Urging Nationalisation

SECOND PERIL FOR BRITAIN

This Is Regarded By Many As More Dangerous Than Railway Strike

London, Oct. 9.—The demands of British miners, backed and indorsed by the General British Trades Union Congress, for the nationalisation of British coal mines were laid before the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, today, by representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Miners' Federation. As it happens, J. H. Thomas, Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen and leader of the recent strike, was called upon to head the deputation which, by presenting to the Prime Minister the resolution adopted at the Glasgow convention, pledging the trades unions to co-operate with the Miners' Federation in compelling the government to accept nationalisation of mines faces the government with an industrial crisis of no less importance than that brought about by the railroad strike just ended.

Lloyd George announced before Parliament adjourned that the government would not accept the majority report of the coal commission under Sir John Sankey, recommending shorter hours, higher wages and a reform in the ownership system, suggesting nationalis tion, but said that the government would institute some form of joint control of the industry.

Robert Smillie, head of the Miners' Federation, stated the case for nationalisation. He was supported by Frank Hodges and William Brace of the Miners' Federation, the latter President of the South Wales Miners' Federation and formerly Under Secretary for Home Affairs in the Asquith Cabinet. The proceedings of the conference were private.

Should the Prime Minister reiterate his decision today and refuse to accept nationalisation, as it is assumed he will, a special Trades Union Congress will be convened to decide upon the form of action to be taken by the miners to compel acquiescence in their demands.

The situation is commented upon speculatively in the light of the railroad strike, opinions differing whether the country may be called upon to face another period of industrial turmoil or whether the miners will adopt less drastic tactics.

The Daily Mail's labor correspondent writes: "Should the Government prove obdurate, it is quite possible the nation will find itself in a few days in a position of even greater menace than it faced last week."

Elsewhere the view is taken that there is not likely to be a resort to another "lightning strike," and that a ballot of the miners throughout the country will be held before anything decisive is done. It is understood that the members of the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation are sharply divided in opinion, some deprecating strong action following the recent industrial upheaval, while the extremists are said to favor an immediate strike.

Court Won't Let Him Trim His Whiskers

Henry Francis Koser

Henry Francis Koser, movie actor, probably has the most remarkable growth of whiskers in the world. Recently Henry Francis went and fell in love. The lady upon whom Henry Francis bestowed his affections disliked the disguise on Hank's chin. So Henry vowed he would have the objectionable whiskers removed. A mean director of a film company haled Henry into Court because, said the director, Henry had received a retainer to appear in a movie, the said retainer being given to insure the appearance of Henry and his whiskers.

BIRDS AND SNAKES A GIFT TO ANTWERP

Zoological Society Makes First Shipment To Destore Royal Garden Collection

DESTROYED DURING WAR

222 Specimens Placed On Ship, Most Of Them Raised In The Bronx

New York, October 2.—During the bombardment of Antwerp by the Germans the Belgian city officials, as a measure of safety, destroyed the collection of birds, mammals, and reptiles in the Royal Zoological Garden, which ranks among the foremost in the world. When members of the New York Zoological Society learned of this they decided to restore the collection after the war as a tribute to Belgium, and Dr. William T. Hornaday so notified the Royal Zoological Society. The offer was gladly accepted.

Since then the society has been collecting specimens to be sent abroad, and yesterday the first of two shipments was sent from the Bronx Zoo to a steamship of the Lloyd Royal Belge, to be carried to Anwterp. Eighty-five crates were used in transferring 222 specimens of bird life and fifty-three of reptile life to the other side. F. Louis Wahl, chief bird keeper of the Bronx Zoo, sailed in charge of the collection.

"All of the specimens were either born in the Zoological Park or purchased especially for the gift to Belgium," Dr. Hornaday said. "The second shipment will consist entirely of mammals. There will be sixty-nine specimens of forty species—a representative collection which will include American bison, elk, yak, deer, goats, antelopes, bears, wolves, foxes, rodents, monkeys, and kangaroos.

"The collection of the Antwerp Zoo before the war was one of the finest in the world, and residents of that city grieved when the authorities had to kill the exhibits. Antwerp wants to restore her zoological garden to its former excellence in time for the international Olympic Games, which are to be held there next year."

Dr. Hornaday said the Lloyd Royal Belge Line had donated all the space required to carry the collection. Other expenses, he said, were being borne by the society here.

D'ANNUNZIO MAKES APPEAL TO JUGO-SLAVS

In Message To The Croats He Urges Co-operation Against The League Of Nations

Rome, October 5.—No one was more surprised than the Italians when in the course of the war d'Annunzio displayed great military aptitude. This fact made him one of the most popular figures among the soldiers. Now he is showing ability in another field, that of diplomacy as evidenced in his message to the Croats. He probably understands that, whatever the Peace Conference may decide about the Adriatic question, Italians and Croats will inevitably have to live together, or at least be neighbors and, therefore, it is better that the two peoples should be friendly and co-operate for the welfare of both countries. His message, written in Croatian, says:

"The Adriatic is a Latin sea on which the Slavs have full right to a free economic outlet for their commerce. Italy is glad not only to concede, but to assure and protect with her military and civil forces the liberty of such an outlet for all races in the hinterland. Therefore Italians and Slavs have an urgent common interest to prevent other nations from controlling a sea which does not belong to them, thus disturbing prosperity and concord."

He continues that this danger is presented by the League of Nations, which wants to rule over the port of Fiume—a League, not of nations, but of international Jewish bankers, who have planned it to further their speculations against the interests of the peoples of the world.

"Italy," he says, "is resolved to defend her annexation of Fiume against any one, but at the same time is ready to assure you sincere and ample guarantees of free transit and the development of your commercial traffic through the port. People of Croatia, rebel against the intrigues which impoverish you. Demand that your Government refuse to make itself the instrument of foreign lust. Recognise the rights of Italy so that Italy can recognise yours, and all misunderstandings will be dissipated. Long live Italian Fiume! Long live the Adriatic really free! Long live Italo-Slav peace, herald of common prosperity!"

JOINS D'ANNUNZIO

Fiume, October 7. (Associated Press).—Whitney Warren, a prominent American architect, has arrived here from Paris, and will offer his services to Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio.

She Guessed

"Robson, do you know why you are like a donkey?" the jester queried.

"Like a donkey?" echoed Robson, opening his eyes wide. "I don't."

"Because your better half is stubbornness itself."

The jest pleased Robson immensely, for he at once saw the opportunity for a glorious dig at his wife. So when he got home he said:

"Dear, do you know why I am like a donkey?"

He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up. But she didn't. She looked at him somewhat pityingly as she answered:

"I suppose it's because you were born so."—*London Tit-Bits.*

One Consolation

Youths sowing their wild oats nowadays can't mix in so much rye.—*Boston Transcript.*

Knockers

"We have an old family knocker on our front door."

"We have one inside."—*Baltimore American.*

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ARMENIAN MANDATE DISLIKED IN FRANCE

French Policy Represented As Desiring Re-Establishment Of Turkey

TEMPS INDICATES CHANGE

Mandate For Constantinople Deprecated—Would Have Sultan Retain Khalifate

By Walter Duranty
(New York Times)

Paris, October 9.—A striking change in French policy toward Turkey is indicated by an editorial in the Temps on the new Cabinet. If, as is usually the case the voice of the French Foreign Office is speaking through the Temps's columns, American legislators will be spared the worry of deciding whether or not their country should accept mandates for Constantinople and Armenia, for the very simple reason that there will be no mandates, and that the Turk is going to run his own house for himself.

At any rate, that is the latest French plan which the Temps presents as a solution of the Turkish question, which, it says, "is in accord with both the wishes and the interests of France."

The Temps considers that the new Cabinet is a Cabinet of transition, a bridge, as it were, across which nationalists or the "Young Turks" of Mustapha Kemal now in rebellion will return to power. The selection of Djemal, intimate friend of Mustapha Kemal, as War Minister can mean nothing else. The Temps is disposed to accept the new development and hints that the fall of the late Cabinet is due as much to its policy of favoring "certain powers"—that is, Britain—at the expense of others—that is, France—as to excessive delay on the part of the conference in settling Turkish affairs.

The Temps takes it for granted that the Turkish Nationalists cannot be suppressed by force of arms. There must be no crusade against them and no pretext given for Nationalist massacres of Greeks or Armenians. Peace should be accelerated and, according to the Temps view, should establish an independent Turkey from Adrianople to Mount Taurus and the Persian frontier, not very different from the pre-war empire with the exception of lopping off Syria and Mesopotamia.

What will happen to the Greeks at Smyrna or Italians in Asia Minor, to say nothing of Thrace, the Temps does not reveal. Perhaps the power will be allowed to cling to the seacoast fringes of Turkey Redivivus, but, anyway, the mandate scheme vanishes.

Constantinople, says the Temps, must remain Turk. Doubtless freedom of the straits would be assured by an international commission depending on the League of Nations, which might also have political powers, possibly supported by police force, which are not, however, specified. The Sutlan must retain the Khalifate, and the Temps indicates pretty clearly that, from the French viewpoint at least, Pan Islamism directed by the Sultan is a much better notion than the Pan Arabism of England's proteges at Mecca.

Finally, says the Temps, various international organisations which have done so much for Turkey in the past must be strengthened and developed. This is doubtless a reference to financial groups, in which the French were preponderant, and whereby French influence could certainly be exercised and increased.

Heir Of England's Wealthiest Man May Wed Princess Mary

Viscount Glerawley

Viscount Glerawly, heir to Lord Annesly, the weathiest man in England, who is mentioned in reports from London as the future husband of Princess Mary. Viscount Glerawly served with the British forces in France during the war. He is twenty-five years old.

ENGLAND SEES NEW CHRISTIANITY DANGER IN MOSLEM INFLUENCE

Only Ten Percent Of Army Found 'Distinctively Christian' In Recent Inquiry

ATMOSPHERE OF ISLAM

Omar Khayyam And Rubaiyat Blamed For Religions Orientation

By K. Walter

London, October 9.—Chesterton wrote a fine book about England turning to Islam (and prohibition) some years ago; it may yet be included among the prophetic books. Pussyfoot Johnson is attacking the English faith in beer; the Christian faith is in much more immediate danger, according to the result of an investigation conducted by a Scotch divine and endorsed by the Bishop of Winchester. The investigation was made in connection with the problem of the returned soldier and is a step toward a great Christian revival in this country.

Every man who volunteered or was drafted into the army had to declare his religion; if you showed any doubt you were put down as Church of England, usually being told that this was done for purposes of burial. But the investigators went far beyond any such cheerful formalities. Army chaplains sent in reports on the attitude of their men toward religious matters and scores of witnesses intimately acquainted with the men were examined. The lack of distinctive Christianity is remarked by all.

MOSLEM ATMOSPHERE

What was still more unexpected is the large measure of agreement among the witnesses on the prevalence of a Moslem atmosphere to an extent that might suggest that England is turning to Islam. It took the form of a fatalism common to Eastern religions, but it had a distinguishing Moslem character in its conception of salvation by death on the field of battle. Further evidence of Moslem influence is attributed to the extraordinary increase of bigamous marriages which is now coming to light in the courts. Christian ministers are alarmed by these conditions because everyone agrees that when England's five million soldiers are re-absorbed in the population their influence in social, political and religious matters will predominate.

Omar Khayyam is denounced by a number of witnesses as the propagandist chiefly responsible for this new religious orientation. The Rubaiyat was one of the favorite pocket volumes of the troops. More men went into battle with Omar in their pockets than with the Bible. Not even the savage old Psalms that inspired Cromwell's fighting men had as much appeal for the English soldier in this crusade of democracy. Religious observance was popular enough. The chaplains found their work easy in that respect—or rather scarcely easy if measured by the demand made upon them by the willingness of the men to attend divine service; but the majority were, as an Assistant-Chaplain-General put it, "Lost to the Church at the age of adolescence."

SINCERE NOTE OF ALARM

The note of alarm is no less sincere, though not so obvious, in the conclusion of Dr. Cairns, who writes the report, that these men could scarcely have been greater models of patriotism and valor if they had been one hundred percent Christian. "We are confronted today with the plain fact that, along with much mortal frailty, these men are in the mass displaying, however unconsciously, great Christian qualities that put most of us to shame," he writes.

The most important recommendation Dr. Cairns puts forward for bettering this state of affairs is to continue the great work conducted by the Y.M.C.A. during the war. In this united enterprise of the Churches, properly supported but divested of all charitable appearance, and extended to the service and fellowship of men of all ranks of life, Dr. Cairns sees the chief hope of baffling Islam and making the Western world safe for Christianity.

His Hard Lot

With the idea of bringing his business knowledge up to date Sandy McFee left his village shop in charge of his wife and went to Glasgow.

He got an introduction to the managers of a big city store and began to ask questions, mainly as to the profits obtained.

"Oh, as to profits," said the Glasgow man, "they vary, of course. On some articles we get ten percent and on others only five."

"Mon, its's awfu'!" sighed Sandy. "Ten percent! An' maistly I can get only one, for if I buy an article for one shilling I sell it for two."

Philippines Swell New Roosevelt Fund

Great Showing From Rural Districts For Memorial Is Looked For

Manila, P.I. November 7.—Passing the 15,000 mark yesterday, the Roosevelt memorial fund is growing by leaps and bounds. The various committees are now going full tilt and by tomorrow night several thousand pesos will probably have been added to the grand total. Yesterday afternoon Captain Charles H. Sleeper, ecretary, had received P.4, 857.05. This, however, does not represent all the money contributed, since various committee chairmen and committeemen had not reported.

The goal for the Philippines is P.20,000. It is expected that more than half of that amount can be raised in Manila and the rest in the provinces. The provincial chairmen are now hard at work making collections. Not a single one has as yet reported, but it was confidently stated at fund headquarters in the Chaco building, that preliminary indications point to a great showing from the rural districts.

Three P.100 contributions were received yesterday. Those whose names will be added to the A-I class are the Rotary Club, Alfred Ehrman and the San Miguel Brewery. A little more activity among P.100 and P.50 contributors is needed, according to Secretary Sleeper and City Chairman P. B. Florence. Florence has his trusty men hustling in the down-town district and yesterday they kicked in with P.697.

Missing Evidence

"Maria!" roared Mr. Gayboy, "where on earth is my hat?"

"I'm sure I don't know!" retorted his wife, coldly, still showing signs of the family scene which had marked hubby's return home in the wee sma' hours.

"You ought to!" snorted the man. "I can't keep a thing about this house! It's a shame the way things disappear without any apparent reason! I would just like to know where that hat is!"

"So would I," replied the lady, meaningly. "You didn't have it on when you came home last night!"

What Did He Say?

Observant Youngster—"Oh, look at that funny man, mother! He's sitting on the pavement talkin' to a banana-skin!"—*London Tit-Bits.*

A Life of Agony

Backache Positively Cured After 10 Years.

Rheumatism and backache are two of the most common and troublesome complaints in this country to-day. Thousands of people find work a torture, action of any kind a weariness, and bad weather a continuous dread, because of the rheumatic pains they are subject to, or the tiring backache pains they are never wholly free from.

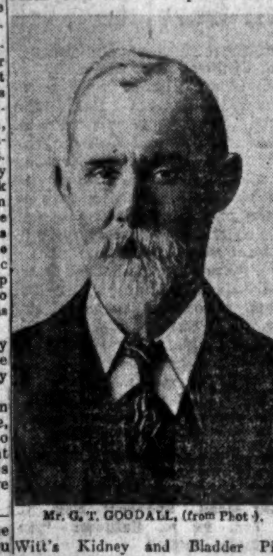
It is foolish to think that you cannot remove rheumatism from your system. It is dangerous to neglect backache pains or the other symptoms that mean disordered kidneys—headaches, nervous debility, bad breath, gouty or dropsical swellings, constipation, bladder weakness, or discomfort. If your kidneys are out of order they are not properly performing their work of keeping the blood free from poisonous uric acid, which is made every day by the waste impurities of the system. This means that the poison is retained in your blood. Uric acid takes the form of tiny sharp crystals, and it is quite easy to imagine how these cause terrible pains if allowed to accumulate.

Of all stubborn diseases, kidney trouble in any form is one of the most difficult to overcome. In many respects it is like Consumption.

Consumption is curable, if you can get at the germs, the cause of disease, but the germs of Consumption are so placed in the lungs as to prevent medicines touching them. That is why it is almost impossible to cure Consumption with medicines.

Kidney trouble is like Consumption—it is so difficult to the germs in the weak or diseased spot. When you take ordinary Kidney or Backache Pills or Mixtures, the drugs that they contain are very often useless for kidney trouble, because they never go near the kidneys, they simply go into the stomach, then into the bowels and away.

Now, if you purge the kidneys as you would the bowels, they will regain their healthy, active condition, and soon rid the system of uric acid. There is only one kidney remedy which does this and proves it—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. G. T. Goodall, of Hampton Lane, Herne Bay, says:—



Mr. G. T. GOODALL, (from Phot·).

"For over ten years I suffered continuously with kidney trouble, the pains in my back being so severe that I could only bend with great difficulty. I was hardly ever free from the wearying, dragging pain. I tried all sorts of advertised remedies, without success, until 18 months ago I was given a sample box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and was astonished at the relief they gave me. I bought some more and continued the treatment, and after a short time I found I was absolutely free of my complaint."

This statement was made in 1914. In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall says:—

"I am now over 60 years of age, and in very good health—thanks to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills! I always keep them in hand, and always recommend them as being the best thing I know of for kidney troubles."

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure by going straight to the kidneys and bladder. Within 24 hours they are guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you that the healing ingredients have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. This blue colour is their distinguishing mark. A perfectly safe and natural remedy, they never fail to give relief and hardly ever fail to cure permanently.

In a recent test, out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by DeWitt's Kidney an Bladder Pills. Of the other three although such bad cases, two got so much benefit that they thought they were cured, but were not positive. The remaining one was a failure—the disease had gone too far.

De Witt's Kidney & Bladder Pills have cured many well-nigh hopeless cases. That blue-coloured urine positively proves to you that every part of De Witt's Pills has gone straight to the kidneys, as no other pills do.

De Witt's KIDNEY & BLADDER Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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DEATH

WHEELY: On the 21st November, 1919, at Shanghai, Edward Wheely, aged 78 years. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery today, 23rd Nov., at 5 p.m. All friends are invited to attend. 26552

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Shaw in C.; Anthem "Zion hears her watchmen's voices," (J. S. Bach); Hymns 4, 165, 223. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Hymns 166, 268, 12.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Harvest Thanksgiving; Preacher: Dr. John Darroch, D.LIT.; Chant 77; Anthem "The Vineyard of the Lord"; Hymns 713, 709, 456. 6 p.m., American Song Service.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. J. B. Thornton. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. J. B. Thornton.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund, Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Soul and Body." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening Testimonial Meeting at 6 o'clock. Thanksgiving Service, Thursday, 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10.30 to 12.30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock; Preacher: The Rev. M. H. Throop, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8.15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass; Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6 and 7.30 a.m.

The Sunday Service League.—Tomorrow at 5 p.m., at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. Speaker: Rev. Y. Y. Tsu, PH. D., Subject: "An Intelligent Faith."

The Pendulum :-: By Austin Harrison

(From The English Review)

TO most people, of course, politics are a nuisance and, at best, a secondary pursuit. Till quite recently women have ignored the subject, smiling when the word was mentioned, looking at the discussions on the "situation" as perhaps a necessary plaything of man in his more sensitive and imaginative qualities of creation; but with the women's movement this feminine detachment from life passed into active and intelligent participation. All the same, politics to the general mean pretty well what we infer in our enjoyment of the word Mesopotamia. Politics are glu-glu, like water coming out of bottle, and politicians are the stoppers of bottles. We buy them for their brand—in the mass they form an "entire;" we take them out when we want a drink; sometimes, when the corks rot or won't come out, we break the bottle's neck.

"Sack the lot!" cries out Lord Admiral Fisher, and very obviously of deliberate purpose, and the hortation raises a laugh. A ripple passes through the auditorium; here and there a man cares, otherwise it is merely a newspaper sensation, which in consequence is the de facto power of our democracy. Politics are really a mechanism for the adjustment of interest, and so, in an island such as ours, free from boundaries with their constant military fear, inured to compromise, trained and grown up on "form" or style, we naturally slid publicly into two Parties, or expressions of opinion; the one vested in Feudalism or possession, the Tories; the other moving with idea, pooled in the concept of Liberalism. It worked admirably for decades, producing automatic ups and downs, and many doughty and noble leaders. It worked because, if it had not, there would have been no politics, for there was no "Labor," no extremism, no position to lose or take, and the whole spirit of the game was essentially polite and sonorous. Politics as played by the "bucks," had style and so a standard. Men did not lie. Lord Salisbury, for instance, would never have told a public lie. It was a "closed" game, no doubt, of class and interest, but the referee was never mobbed. Out of it grew the legend of the English gentleman abroad, which was a force from Amsterdam to Patagonia.

And that condition lasted up to the Boer War, when there came a crash. From that time the Press acquired the power. The politicians "wrote the leaders." The attack on Free Trade smashed what remained of the old standards. Commercialism was supreme. The "cash" imperialism of Cecil Rhodes created the "cash" Press, pari passu with the "cash" nobleman. Politics became wirelessed from newspaper offices. There appeared a new type, Mr. Lloyd George—"Limehouse," Marconi, and, with the Trust, the newspaper Baron. When the war came, the newspapers were already the central control in the land. They control by hero-worship, the only difficulty being a right focus. The new system works very similarly to the magic illusion box. Thus the Press—or three newspaper proprietors who want a certain policy, say—in control of the multitude, must control their "object," or he might control the multitude, and in this way there is undoubtedly an adjusting equation. Beyond all question the Press ran the war. Mr. Lloyd George was the ideal "object," and that is why he was "put in." He could carry out. He did carry out. Fleet Street today is, Baronially, the new "field of the cloth of gold." "No, my Lord!"—or, rather, "Yes, my Lord!" we say to the modern vendor of news, for woe to the man who contradicts the controller of advertisement, people, and politicians. Woe to him! as in the case of the "young American," Mr. Bullitt. Here we have politics up to date, cause and effect. The mistake the politicians made was in thinking "young Bullitt" was "only a journalist." (They only respect the newspaper owner or Baron.) And so they have got "caught out." Mr. Bullitt is of independent means. He need not be bought. Cash is not his snaffle—he has enough of his own. And what do we find? "You're a liar." "And you are another." Mr. Bullitt versus the British Cabinet. The "young" American exposing fearlessly the hypocrisy and littleness of the politicians protected by a secretary.

It is worth the public's while examining this matter, for politics mean life, and may be death today, just as credit is gold but may prove copper. I met this "young" American two or three times. He struck me as a cultivated, well-informed University American, who went forth to crusade for Mr. Wilson's League of Nations and retired in a memorable letter owing to the President's failure to "trust democracy." Documents, facts and all evidence at the time support Mr. Bullitt, who, as a capitalist, can hardly be a Bolshevist. He deposes before the Senate and we hear that Mr. Lloyd George said "it was pure madness" to try and crush Bolshevism "by force;" and again Mr. Lloyd George said that "Kolchak was collecting the old regime around him and would seem at heart a Monarchist;" and then the Prinkipo memorandum was drawn up, committing Britain and America to peace with Russia. It was thrown down because the French opposed it violently. Then Mr. Bullitt was sent to Lenin with British approval, returning with a reasonable peace offer. Mr. Bullitt then breakfasted with Mr. Lloyd George and submitted the proposal. Mr. George said, holding a copy of the Daily Mail: "As long as the British Press is doing this kind of thing, how can you expect me to be sensible about Russia?" A week later in Parliament Mr. Lloyd George denied that there had been any proposal or peace or dealings with Lenin, except "a suggestion that there was some young American who had come back."

Yet this "young" American had breakfast with Mr. Lloyd George in the presence of General Smuts, Sir Maurice Hankey, and a secretary. Mr. George had said "How can I be sensible" if the Press do "this sort of thing?" But why continue? The whole incident is repulsive and vulgar. Indeed, the "wee three" are rapidly undressing themselves coram populo. President Wilson declares he was not informed of the Secret Treaties—Mr. Balfour says he was kept informed of all Secret Treaties. Whom are we to believe? This time I am inclined to accept the word of Mr. Balfour. But what a "disgust!" as the elder sister says to Wilfred aged seven. The fortunes of the world hang on these truly "wise" men. Yet they cannot even agree not to disagree publicly. They lie. "How can I be sensible if the Press does this sort of thing?" There we have the cue and clue of the whole Paris failure. The great man that the people fondly imagine thinks out great things and drives on to achievement, is in reality the vane of opportunism, the hero-marionette of the newspaper Barons, holding the Daily Mail in his hand.

"How can I be sensible?" Such is the confession of our Prime Minister with the world lying at his feet, and tens of millions of men of principle aching for a

(Continued On Page 16)

The Menace Of Financial Ruin :-: By H. J. Jennings

(From The Fortnightly Review for October)

WE are still in the rapids. Economists have been warning us for a long time past that we are being swept along in a swift current towards the rocks of financial disaster. We have been told again and again that unless we pull ourselves together and steer betimes for the safe shelter of the shore—unless, in plain words, we stop lavishing money on imported luxuries, settle our labor disputes, intensify production, and work whole-heartedly to revive our trade prosperity, we are inevitably doomed to commercial defeat and its accompaniment of financial ruin. Notwithstanding these earnest adjurations, we are—sad to say—still in the rapids. The stream rushes along bearing us with it; but we laugh and jest, and so far have given but small heed to the danger ahead. Until quite recently there were few signs of the economy, either domestic or national, that has to be practised if we are to restore the balance of trade and rehabilitate the British pound sterling with our foreign creditors. The voices that are calling to us have fallen for the most part on deaf or indifferent ears. The majority of the people with money in their pockets or credit at their banks still go on spending it prodigally on unnecessary things of foreign origin, just as if balance of trade were a meaningless phrase, and the National Debt and grinding taxes and idle workshops were only the insubstantial nightmares of a disordered fancy. They have just crawled out of the pit of Tophet, yet they are dancing like mad in Vanity Fair.

Many people seem to forget, or to choose not to remember, that the war has yet to be paid for. It is, indeed, only when that unpleasant fact is translated into ordinary terms of arithmetic that its significance becomes sinister and arresting. We have a gross National Debt, for the interest of all of which we are directly liable, of £7,800,000,000. The interest and sinking fund require about £400,000,000 a year—more than double the total amount of our pre-war revenue. This £400,000,000, less such proportion of it as represents the interest, obligations of our Allies and Dominions, can in the main be obtained only from taxation, and the principal source of taxation, apart from the Customs duties, is to be found in trade prosperity. If from any cause or combination of causes our trade falls away, the fall is reflected in the revenue, and the means of meeting our interest liabilities are correspondingly diminished, and in extreme circumstances would disappear altogether. The first obligation of solvency is that we should regularly and promptly discharge our liabilities to our investors. If we had to suspend or reduce the interest on our loans we should be classed with the State defaulters. That is what the Chancellor of the Exchequer meant when he talked of our being on the road to bankruptcy. He did not say bankuptcy was inevitable, but that we must mend our ways if we are to escape it. All may yet be well if there is plenty of foreign trade—in other words, if we can produce and export enough goods to pay for imports that are indispensable. The gloomy prospect is not bettered by the certainty that higher taxes must be expected in the near future. Mr. Chamberlain has admitted that in his last Budget the estimates of revenue were too high, because £70,000,000 of trading capital remains in the hands of the Food Control instead of being returned to the Treasury, and the estimates of expenditure too low because new charges for pensions and Army, Navy and Police pay have since been sanctioned. Unless a swift turn of the wheel effects a miraculous change the deficit next April will be more than double the £230,000,000 that was looked for, and a much larger call than was ever anticipated will have to be made on the shrunken proceeds of the Funding Loan. If a higher income-tax with increasing rates on super-tax has to be imposed next year, what a plight will be that of a Chancellor who struggles to make both ends meet even though colliers' and other strikes should bring to a dead stop for a time the complex machinery of manufacture and distribution.

It must be remembered that before the war the excess of imports over exports, which amounted to about £150,000,000, was more than covered by what are called "invisible exports," which consist of interest and dividends on our foreign investments, services performed by shipping and less important miscellaneous contributions. During the war we have had to part with nearly all our American securities, so that invisible exports in the form of interest, if not practically non-existent, are almost negligible; but shipping, on the other hand, promises to be a helpful factor. There is a difference against us between the exports and net imports for the eight months January to July, 1919, of close on £461,000,000. We are importing at the rate of nearly £700,000,000 a year more than we are exporting, and even if it is assumed that the invisible exports will reach £300,000,000—a very liberal assumption—there will still be an adverse balance of £400,000,000. Nor is the adverse balance likely to be lessened by the recent removal of import restrictions. It should be clear to even the least intelligent of the working classes that unless the engine is speedily reversed we shall be making straight for a catastrophe. But there is a more immediate trouble. The growth of the adverse balance, and consequently of our external indebtedness, lowers the exchange value, i.e., the purchasing value of the pound in the exporting countries. In the United States it has lately fallen as low as 17s., and if such an abnormal rate were to continue importers would have to pay 3s. in the £, or something like 15 percent more for their goods. Consider what such a loss would mean on a large volume of transactions. For the months of July and August our imports, less re-exports, were £274,500,000, and 15 percent on £274,500,000 would amount to £41,175,000, and the total, assuming for the sake of illustration that such a ruinous rate were maintained, would be close on £247,000,000 a year. And this, remember, in addition to the ordinary c.i.f. charges. No doubt a low exchange is equally unwelcome to the creditor countries. It puts a check on their exports. Some American bankers think that the fall of the £ threatens ruin to the greater part of their export trade. At any rate when our merchants realise that they may have to pay as much as £1 3s. 6d. for every pound's worth of American commodities they import, they will naturally cut down their purchases to the lowest possible point.

These figures, looked at from the most favorable point of view, are alarming. It is clear that the exchange can only go up when we are exporting in quantities, and when the automatic falling in imports, if any, is supplemented by a national resolve to abstain altogether from foreign luxuries. Until a few weeks ago extravagance, not to say prodigality, was rampant. Both the classes and the masses seemed to think that as there has been a prolonged and terrible strain and we have escaped the agony of defeat we ought to sing a jubilate from the housetops, let ourselves go and "hang the expense." This is what the nation with few exceptions has been thinking and how it has been acting, ever since the Armistice was signed. Nor can its conduct be greatly wondered at when we see what sort of example the Government spending departments have set. Never in the world's history has there been such a scandalous orgie of official extravagance. If the bureaucrats who have been allowed control had shot sovereigns by the cartload down some fathomless pit, or made huge bonfires of Treasury Notes, they could not have got rid of the taxpayers' money more quickly or less usefully. Fantastic and foolhardy schemes of great cost have been mulishly defended and persisted in, notwithstanding expert criticism and popular rebuke; swollen, overpaid and half-employed clerical staffs have been retained long after there was and use for their services; stores have been given to contractors and then bought back from them with the nation's money; and there are lots of intances of Government officials having sanctioned the payment of wages at three times the prewar rates to workmen who never did a third of a fair day's work. These are a few of the ways in which the public money has gone; and the Lotus-land spirit has been further encouraged since the war by indiscriminate employment doles. It is no exaggeration to say that in some thousands of cases the Government have, in effect, been bribing people not to work.

The public long waited in vain for a Ministerial utterance that showed the Government to be in earnest in battling with this ominous carnival of national waste. Not until very late in the day was authoritative utterance forthcoming. Even on that afternoon preceding the adjournment of Parliament, when the Prime Minister reviewed he situation, he excused rather than censured the departments. There was nothing, it was suggested, upon which the economist could beneficially go to work except the War Office estimates, and as the strength of the post-war army had not been yet decided, these were, so to speak, sacrosanct, and no profane fingers must be suffered to touch them. If it were suggested that other departments, for example that of Munitions, might be open to a little rebuke, we were reminded by the Prime Minister, with a note of protest in his voice, of the enormous saving for which it was responsible. It is not a new theory that a little good counterbalances a lot of evil. If we mistake not, some of the erring, pseudo philanthropic trustees and company-directors who have now and again got themselves into financial trouble, have pointed, with tears of remonstrance in their eyes, to the chapel cornerstones which they have laid with silver trowels and the charity subscriptions wherein their names have magnificently figured. If a Government department has peradventure saved the country some money, it has done no more than its bare duty, and the discharge of an obvious duty cannot be pleaded as a set-off to a more obvious neglect. In the good old days the gallant, befrilled highwayman robbed the rich in quite the grand manner, and salved his conscience by giving tithe of his booty to the poor, nevertheless if he chanced to get caught he was strung up just as promptly as if he had been the meanest and flintiest curmudgeon on the road. It is satisfactory, however, to note that at the end of August there was a big shaking up in Government circles. The outcry of an indignant public could no longer go unheeded, and the Prime Minister addressed a letter in strong terms—somewhat tardily, no doubt—to his colleagues pointing out the urgent need for effecting all possible economies and telling them plainly that heads of departments must either retrench or resign. As a natural result there was consternation at Whitehall and in other spendthrift quarters. Notices of dismissal were rained upon the redundant staffs. All this deathbed repentance is good as far as it goes, but it does nothing to put back into the pockets of the taxpayers the money recklessly squandered in indefensible enterprises such as those at Slough, Dorchester, Didcot Richborough, Barnboro' and Gretna. Nor can we be confident that the panic of amendment is going to last. Past experience has taught us that it would take dynamite to move some of the Tite Barnacles, and we have yet to see if there is any genuine determination to carry out the necessary reductions.

So long as the prodigal outpouring of money by the Government and by individuals goes on and the founts of production are dried up, manufacturers are losing contracts, other countries benefit, and the vital work of repairing the shrinkage of our own nations' wealth is not begun. If we were asked to name the most puissant twin-devils that could drive or lure the country over a financial precipice one could give no better answer than Extravagance and Slackening Industry. The one complements the mischievous work of the other. One makes a leak in the cistern, the other stops up the springs and prevents any water from flowing in. Slackening industry means decreased output just when there is an urgent need for increased output. It is impossible, therefore, to regard the conditions in the industrial world without a feeling of dismay. In nearly every quarter the demands for higher wages and shorter hours are too frequently supported, and sometimes preceded by strikes. These demands, in view of the cost of living, may be reasonable; in many instances they probably are. At least half of the strikes that have taken place during and since the war need never have taken place at all if the employers, whether joint-stock companies or Ministers of the Crown, had conceded at first what they had to concede in the end. It is unfortunately one of the incurable propensities of human nature that the man who has to pay wants to pay as little as he can, and the man who has to receive wants to get the most he can. Although a large proportion of the advances that have been given—more or less reluctantly, it must be confessed—have been warranted by the increased cost of necessaries, it is none the less a disconcerting circumstance, of which Labor does not take sufficient note, that the remedy applied in one direction has aggravated the disease in others. When the wages in a particular trade are raised because food and clothing are dearer, the products of that trade are automatically made dearer for the rest of the community. And so the wage-increases act and react, and the appetite grows by what it feeds on. It follows that the real remedy lies in a lowering of the cost of living, not in increasing wages.

A speedy settlement of disputes and the removal of all possible excuses for dispute are the paramount needs of the day. It will provoke no dissent if we say that the incessant strife between Capital and Labor is paralysing industry and ruining our chances in the coming trade competition. With industries held up here, there and everywhere, with the coal supply seriously reduced, with recurring threats of paralysing the country's transport, the outlook for increased exports is not characterised by much in the way of promise. But even Labor is beginning to realise the desperateness of the situation. No more significant warning has been issued than that of the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions in their last quarterly report. Here at last is plain speaking from the right quarter:

"In view of the national situation and the possibility of a grave shortage, it is imperative that trade unionists should face the facts. The outstanding ones are that the war is over; that competitive laws as between nations are now forcefully operating; that food and raw materials required for the sustenance of the men and women of Britain must be bought from countries over whose merchants our Government has no control; and that these commodities must be paid for with goods and not paper. November, 1919, to May, 1920, will be fateful months; unless sanity returns and production increases they will be tragic months."

This manifesto was immediately followed by a letter from Mr. J. T. Brownlie, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to Mr. C. W. Bowerman, Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, pointing out that there is much misapprehension on the question of production, and that responsible Labor leaders must take action themselves to relieve the "very grave" national situation. A similar note was struck by the Chairman of the Glasgow Congress, when he said that Labor must co-operate in the work of securing a larger output. Even Mr. Robert Smillie seems concerned and anxious to dissociate himself from any suggestion that the production of coal should be wilfully diminished.

The Federation of Trade Unionists condemns political strikes, root and branch. "Political strikes must either fail or end in revolution." It will be something to the good if Labor—straightforward, conscientious, non-combative Labor—is made alive to the fact that unless it takes care it will be devored by the extremists who are striving, not to improve the conditions of the workers, but to get the reins of power into their own hands and shatter society in order to build it anew after some wild Utopian model of their own. The financial stress of England, it cannot be too often repeated, must mean, primarily and emphatically, the ruin of Labor, and the continuance of acrimonious quareling between the workers and those who employ them spells the ruin of England in capital letters. If we are to live at all it can only be by means of our foreign trade. We can do nothing without it. Kill it, by lack of initiative, by an obstinate conservatism of method, or by industrial disagreements which hinder production, and you kill the nation. Without export trade we cannot pay for our imports; without our imports of raw materials we cannot continue to manufacture goods for export, and without our food imports millions of the population would have to starve. In vivid characters the handwriting on the wall tells us with clear, pitiless candor that if Capital and Labor do not compose their differences, live together in amicable cooperation, and put their backs into the task before them, the already appallingly adverse balance of trade will become more adverse, until our credit will be gone, our bills dishonored and our commercial glory but the pale, sheeted ghost of a tradition.

It will not be disputed, then, that the first essentials are to reduce expenditure on all unnecessary imports, and energetically to stimulate production for export. What sort of a hand are the Government taking in the work? The secret of their proposals, such as they are, was long kept with sedulous care. There were frequent references to a "locked box," in which was deposited the treasure of political wisdom that was to put trade on its feet again. Any inquiring member of Parliament who sought for guidance on our future trade policy was so persistently referred to the mysteries of the locked box, that one began to think of Madame Humbert and her invisible millions. At length, however, on a memorable afternoon, the Prime Minister unlocked the box, and at great length described the contents. That there was a clear, definite and practical trade policy wrapped up somewhere in the swaddling clothes of his rhetoric, it would be profane to doubt. But the puzzle was to disentangle it from the intricate wrappings. Put into a nut-shell, the intentions of the Government are to assist export trade to European countries to the extent of £26,000,000, provided the individual cases of assistance have had the approval of local bankers; to establish maximum hours of work throughout the country; to provide for all workers a living wage; to see to "humanising" industry by carrying out to the fullest extent the principles of the Whitley report; and to recommend that workers shall be given a more real financial interest in the success of the works wherein they are employed. All these are excellent ideals, but so far they are vague. Who, for instance, can decide what is a living wage? Who can devise a system of profit-sharing that shall be both equitable and satisfactory? It is something, perhaps, to know that the Government intend to tackle these subjects, and the public are already anxious to learn the details of the various schemes by which Labor is to be placated, Capital encouraged, and trade made to hum. In the absence of such details, however, we can only congratulate the Premier on the confident hope with which from the Pisgah heights of optimism he surveyed the Promised Land.

For the moment there is a wider interest in, and a more vigorous controversy waged around, the question of imports. It all comes back to the ancient dispute, Free Trade versus Protection. During the war imports were regulated by means of Government licenses, but since September 1 this system has been abandoned and foreign goods, American, Japanese, and German included, with the exception of those already dutiable, can come into the country without any restriction. Provision is, however, promised to prevent the dumping which might otherwise follow this re-opening of the Free Trade door, and also to protect the "key" industries. No one will lament the demise of the licensing system. It was made necessary by war conditions, and its purpose, although more or less protective, was cunningly devised so that it might be swallowed by Free Traders without their having to make wry faces. It may

(Continued on Page 14)

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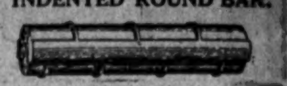

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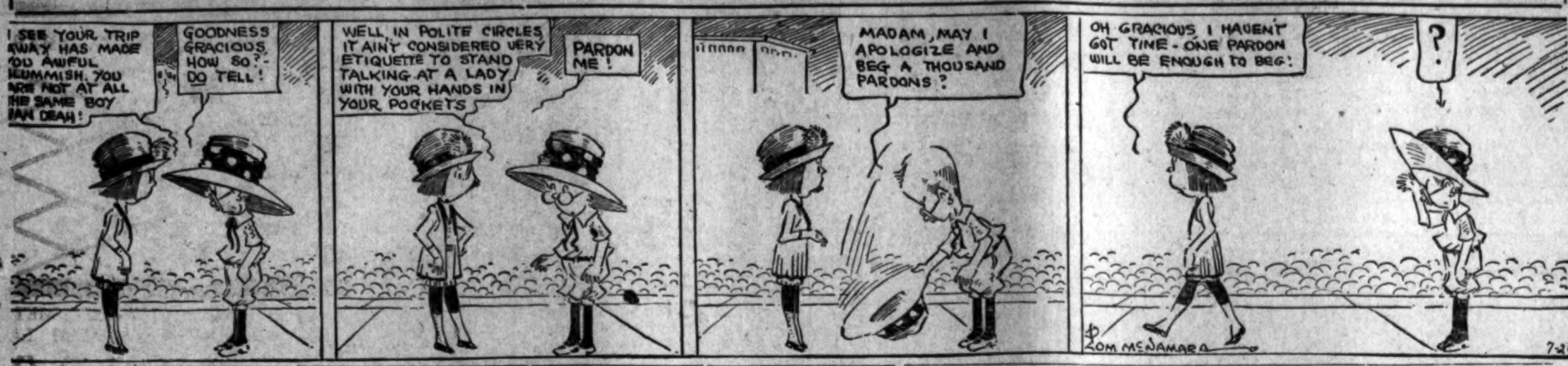
US BOYS — Emily Is A Sassy Thing — By McNamara


I SEE YOUR TRIP AWAY HAS MADE YOU AWFUL SKUMMISH. YOU ARE NOT AT ALL THE SAME BOY AN DEAH!
GOODNESS GRACIOUS. HOW SO?- DO TELL!
WELL, IN POLITE CIRCLES IT AIN'T CONSIDERED VERY ETIQUETTE TO STAND TALKING AT A LADY WITH YOUR HANDS IN YOUR POCKETS
PARDON ME!
MADAM, MAY I APOLOGIZE AND BEG A THOUSAND PARDONS?
OH GRACIOUS I HAVEN'T GOT TIME - ONE PARDON WILL BE ENOUGH TO BEG!
?
TOM McNAMARA
7-21

Musical Matters

By R. B. Hurry

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

Today the Town Band gives its first concert with its new conductor. The Municipal Gazette departs from the usual bald announcement of program to give the public a little additional information on this concert. Further particulars about Mr. Paci's plans are simply not to be had The conductor, I am sure, aims for fresh types of program, for the engagement of new players who will use improved instruments in some cases; and almost certainly the kind of platform in use by other orchestras will be adopted.

Since music is a public thing, for the public, and in this case paid for by the public, it is to be hoped that the Council may see its way to allow a certain amount of information to be released. It is scarcely reasonable to expect interest in the band to be kept alive and fed by the mere holding of concerts briefly announced in the official Gazette; nor can it be considered as encouraging for the executive musicians to preserve a secrecy about aims that to succeed must be widely known and appreciated.

We may suppose that the Band Committee has authorised the conductor to take the steps necessary to reorganise his forces to bring them up to symphony orchestra standard once again. Having given this authority, it is presumed the Committee, pending the arrival of the necessary musicians, is purely an advisory one, in the nature of the case.

Over choice of programs, there can be at any given moment only one man who can decide on the suitability of any given music for the instrumental forces immediately available. And that man is the man who rehearses the players—the conductor. The Band Committee's policy must be to do nothing to hamper the conductor in exercising his powers as an orchestral artist, but surely also, to make as public as possible the aims and improvements that they with him are entirely agreed upon. Any other matters that are pending settlement are well left out of public discussion in newspapers. As it is, we shall have rumors and mistakes about the constitution of the Band as heretofore; whilst the people who are able to set matters right with the public must preserve a silence proper enough to the secret police departments, and entirely out of place where music is concerned, where no one is to be blamed, condemned and sentenced, but where all that is needed is the light of understanding.

I can, without breach of faith, mention a concrete case of this, when a councillor wrote to thank me for an article stating the musical constitution of the band as an orchestra and not as a "brass band" which somebody thought it was. He said in effect, "your readers would, I am sure, like more articles of local interest. That kind of thing is just what the public wanted; the poor old band is so hopelessly misunderstood."

These are nearly his exact words (I have not this appreciation by me). I pointed out in reply that I could not carry on a series of articles tending towards appreciation instead of condemnation—which latter so many of us find fatally easy—if the facts are to be kept locked up. Really, my article was pure guesswork that happened to come off, and with which one councillor at any rate was in agreement. Now, you can't, or at least I can't, possibly go on getting lucky guesses about what the band is after. Wrong guessing does more harm than good guessing can offset.

The Council gets an artist, and makes an employe of him, giving him the work of a public artist to do. Mr. Paci about whom I have written before, is likely to be, nay is, a most valuable employe, a musical asset to Shanghai, that Shanghai would like to keep. Cannot the Council find some way of using Mr. Paci as an employe without forgetting that he is an artist as well? It can of course. It can, at the moment unanimity is reached on any proposal (not before) give Mr. Paci and the Band Committee freedom to use the ordinary means of publicity on these matters.

On matters pending arrangement, ordinary discretion between gentlemen and common consideration for differences of opinion might be relied upon to govern the utterances of all concerned. For as between the Council, its Band Committee, and the conductor there can be no real division of aim—which is to wake up and keep alive by every means a public interest in music light and serious, orchestral and otherwise. Mr. Paci is that rare combination of fine energy and spirit that makes the first-class orchestral conductor, a virtuoso pianist of extraordinary powers, an all-round musical enthusiast, and, since I have met him, a man of varied attractions and wide accomplishments; one who merits public support, appreciation and respect Lastly, he understands and shares the amateur's love of light music whilst entering fully into the wealth of beauty in the world's greatest art, appreciating the little efforts of smaller men and feeling a bond of fellowship with all who love music.

The program today contains the great Beethoven Fifth Symphony, a string suite "In the Far West" by Granville Bantock, one of the most gifted English composers, and the ever-popular "Peer Gynt" No. 1. It is divulging no secrets to say that the strings of the band are now very good indeed, and that when Mr. Paci gets his full complement of orchestral forces, a great many varied and interesting programs will be offered. Of course, "Town Band" as a title conveys nothing of this side of the public music; but it will serve if, and only if, efforts are made to reach the larger public, and move it to a sympathetic attitude towards the more serious and exacting orchestral works, without forgetting the popular need for music that is lighter, but which in Shanghai is plentifully to be had without any trouble to the Council or the public funds.

Lives Of Great Men—Francisco Villa

Francisco Villa

Francisco Villa, lovingly known as "Pancho" by white settlers along the League of Nations side of the Rio Grande, was born with a full set of teeth and a chili concarne spot on his shirt bosom. His first reported act was to reach from his cradle, grab a six-shooter and shoot the family doctor. The doctor wore a full beard and Francisco has always hated whiskers, that being one of the main causes of his present campaign against Uncle Venustiano Carranza.

At the age of ten, after only a superficial education, Villa led his first revolution, and in the battle of Tobasco he lost his first leg. To show the wonderful versatility and endurance of the man it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that he has been dropping them occasionally ever since. During the campaign of 1916 he lost five legs in as many important battles. In the early days it was often said that Villa was on his last legs, but he has always had one or two left.

Having a brother and two uncles in the undertaking business in Chihuahua, little Francisco started out to help make their business a success. He was unique in the realm of polite banditry in that he never murdered a man if the man gave up his money without a struggle. He was fair-minded and believed in giving every man a chance. After taking the victim's money, clothes, horse and waterflask he would leave him in the middle of the desert, only 189 miles from the nearest water hole.

At the age of eighteen Francisco, though an anaemic and weakly youngster, had captured Chihuahua nine times. After looting Chihuahua he would invariably return the city to the Chihuahuans and let them fill it up with more loot so he could come back next year and loot it again. What could be fairer than that?

Villla is a self-educated man, He always uses a typewriter. He places the typewriter on the ground, sits on his horse and shoots at the keys. His spelling is slighty faulty at times, especially after capturing a Senora gin-mill and pulque dispensary, and his punctuation is not always correct, but he does fairly well.

Villa has started seventy-nine revolutions and has finished sixty-six of them, thirteen still being in abeyance with no winner announced. When he has time he goes back and tries to win one of the thirteen that he dropped. Just now he is believed to be engaged in trying to win the revolution of 1907, although it may be the revolution of 1903 International experts seem to be in doubt.

Villa's chief characteristic is his strong love for everything American. He particularly likes American beef and American money. At times, being unable to buy American beef, he has crossed the Rio Grande and run it off.

All his friends agree he is likable chap. They are obliged to agree to this in order to retain a robust state of health. He is a strong advocate of marriage and personally he married early and often. It is seldom that he has more than three or four wives living in the same town.

It is difficult to predict what the future holds in store for this great man. An agitated old gentleman with whiskers is one who would like to know.

Villa is Mexican through and through, which fact alone should give a correct insight into his character.

Same Effect

"There go two intoxicated men. Where do you suppose they got liquor to make them so violent?"

"It isn't liquor; they're arguing about the League of Nations."—*Chicago News.*

Same Feeling

"Have you ever taken a tail-spin in an airplane?"

"No, but I've been called upon unexpectedly to make a speech, and I guess the sensation is about the same."—*Detroit Free Press.*

All He Asked

They were standing outside the front door having a final chat after his evening call.

He was leaning against the door post, talking in low, dulcet tones. She was listening and gazing up rapturously into his eyes.

Suddenly she turned round. The door had opened; and there, just inside, stood her father clad in a dressing-gown.

"My dear father," she asked, "what is the matter?"

Her dear father ignored her question.

"John," he said, addressing the young man, "you know I've never complained about your staying late, and I'm not going to complain now; but, for goodness' sake, stop leaning against the bell-push. Other people want some sleep, even if you don't."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Progress

"At any rate, the war did away with the Teutonic names in the comic supplements."

"That's a start in the right direction. The next war may succeed in eliminating the supplements."—*Life.*

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No one is too weak to use electricity. In such cases a longer building-up process is required. But the results are just as certain as water is to extinguish a fire when applied in sufficient quantities. If a proper battery is used it is possible to supply a very strong current, free from all inconveniences. How much more pleasant it is to be cured in this way, while resting, than to be pouring medicine into the poor weakened stomach? This drug habit grows on one like the whisky habit and no wonder, as alcohol forms the chief ingredient of many preparations. It is simply adding more poison to the weakened organs. Why not stop it?

Rheumatic sufferers, those crippled with Lumbago, Sciatica or Gout; the victim of weakened stomach, kidney, liver, bowels, or bladder; the person with the shattered nervous system, and suffering from Paralysis, Epilepsy, Neurasthenia, Insomnia, or Neuralgia, should seek a restoration of health in the electric cure. Don't say, "It might not do me any good!" It will do you good if you resort to the right means. It will cure you.

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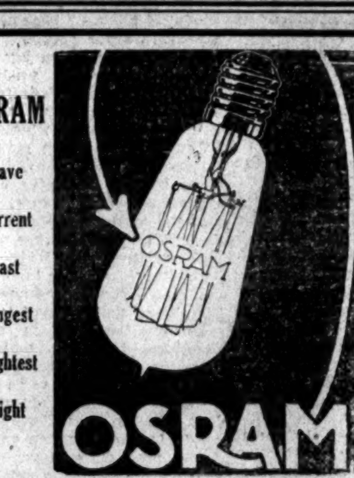

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MANGIN'S RECALL IS NEW POLICY

Interpreted In France As End Of The Effort To Divorce Rhineland

AMERICAN VIEW PREVAILS

France Thought To Have Yielded In View Of British And U. S. Treaties

By Edwin L. James

Paris, October 8.—The recall of General Mangin from the command of the Tenth French Army stationed on the Rhine is taken to mean the abandonment by France of efforts to separate the Rhineland from the rest of Germany. The French press today expressed that view without restraint.

General Mangin has been the leader of the separatist efforts since last Spring. It was he who sponsored Dorten's ill-fated "Rhine Republic" last June. Under his guidance an extensive propaganda has been carried on in many directions. It has been frequently alleged by representatives of the other allied nations, as well as by Germany, that his efforts at what the French call "peaceful penetration" were a violation of the Rhineland agreement between Germany and the Entente.

American diplomacy has a deep interest in the apparent change of policy of the French Government. It was due largely to the opposition of General Liggett commanding the American army at Coblenz, that Dorten failed in his effort. General Liggett acted against Dorton after General Mangin had requested him to cooperate in furthering the Rhineland State. The action of General Liggett was in conformity with that of the American Peace Delegation, and it is known that President Wilson wrote Premier Clemenceau a note relative to the French action on the Rhine.

The effort of France to deprussianise the Rhineland or, in other words, establish a separate State on the Rhine divorced from Germany if possible, at any rate divorced from Prussia, is regarded by many leading Frenchmen as essential to the safety of France. Marshal Foch is the leading exponent of the theory of the necessity of a military border on the Rhine. He has endeavored to get the Peace Conference to establish a buffer State but failed, and it is largely through the opposition of President Wilson that he did fail. Having got no buffer State from the Peace Conference French politicians have been at work preparing to get that same result through political work during the period of occupation of the Rhineland by allied troops.

If that policy is now to be changed it is significant, for it has been the attitude of England and America that France's efforts in this direction might well sow discord which might give Germany an excuse to start another war in the years to come.

America has a peculiar interest in this development, not only because it denotes an agreement with the policy of not interfering with Germany's internal affairs, but because of the pending treaty between America and France, by which America binds herself to come to the aid of France in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany.

The Matin today refers to the recall of General Mangin as a "grande changement."

It says: "The recall of General Mangin will provoke great emotion and will be interpreted as an important event. At the age of 53 years, this glorious soldier who conducted the victorious counter-offensive of July 18, 1918, has conducted at Mayence an active policy of peaceful penetaration and assimilation. He has come through without ever having been blamed by the Government, has taken count of the state of mind of the Rhineland people, and has fully respected their right to declare their autonomy from Berlin.

"This policy, which the great majority of the chamber applauded when it was explained during the discussion of the treaty, appears to have been abandoned by France in view of the provisions of special treaty relative to the occupation of the territory. This treaty stipulated in effect that these territories would be administered by an inter-allied commission in conjunction with the authorities named by the Central Powers at Berlin."

In the conclusion of its article The Matin says:

"If the recall of General Mangin signifies consent to Prussian supremacy upon the Rhine, it will be greeted with satisfaction at Berlin."

Wifie Won

The race for the last word was getting hot. Hubby and wife were running neck and neck.

"You did!"

"I didn't!"

"You did!"

"I did not!"

The pace was slowing.

"Well," flashed hubby, "one of us two is a very capable liar. But there is one thing which prevents me saying which one."

"Modesty, I presume," retored wife.—*Pittsburg Sun.*

The Menace Of Finanial Ruin

(Continued from Page 12)

be that some of them afterwards had cause to believe that what they supposed was a soothing draught was really a liniment. With regard to the policy to which a return is now partially made, the trembling hand of indecision is again in evidence. The licence does not disappear altogether. Although nominally evicted, it still retains possession of some of the rooms. Like a pantomime sprite it goes down one trap to pop up through another. Dumping—defined as putting on our market foreign manufactured goods at lower prices than they are sold at in the countries of their origin—is to be prevented, that is the goods are presumably to be kept out by means of a tariff. Key indusites are to be protected, and those that are classed as "unstable" (a classification by the by that may be stretched to include a wide range of industries), defended against foreign imports by means of license fees graduated according to the values affected. Could not the desired end have been attained by the direct way of a tariff, instead of by the indirect expedient of a licensing fee? Are they not practically the same thing—as like as Tweedledum and Tweedledee in Tenniel's familiar illustrations? It is the conflict of principles in the Cabinet that is responsible for all this letting of "I dare not" wait upon "I would." On the one hand you have an apparent *redintegratio amoris* with Free Trade—a relenting mood of renewed relations and "making it up;" on the other you have reservations and licensing fees which seem to suggest that the Government while in a hurry to be on with the new love do not want to break with the old. The fees, which are capable of an indefinitely wide application, will act in much the same way as an *ad valorem* duty, and it is their avowed object, as it is that of an *ad valorem* duty, to protect our home industries by penalising competitive imports. The motive may be good, but the method is a little uncandid. You may pour water from a gold-foiled bottle and call it champagne, but it is water all the same. This comment must not be taken as an advocacy of indiscriminate protection; nor must it be taken as being hostile to the principle of cheapening goods for the people. Some trades are for special reasons entitled to protection against an irruption of rival productions, particularly productions from the late enemy countries. The real point at issue is whether it is better to have cheap markets of foreign imports or to keep out those imports and give our own manufactures a chance. Surely this is a matter that can be justly decided only by dealing with the different trades individually and legislating according to their special circumstances and necessities. The home metal "toy" trade, to take one instance, is severely handicapped by its inability to bring its factories and machinery into action without some months of delay; and it fairly contends that during this interval, and until it can compete on equal terms, rival German goods ought to be kept out by a prohibitory tariff. Every trade, in short ought to be judged on its merits. It is probable that there are many in which the interests of the consuming public are of more importance than those of the manufacturer and his employes, and in such cases a tariff would do more harm than good. Cannot the leaders of the two parties get together and, divesting themselves of prejudice and discarding their ancient shibboleths, construct a scheme based upon a careful examination of the practical side of the subject. We have to remember that we are living in new conditions—that the old order has changed and the old principles of guidance, however useful in their day, have changed with it. We want cheap markets, low prices, everything that will lower the cost of living; but we also want thriving industries and prosperous labor. Cannot the two aims be reconciled?

On one point of prime importance the Government policy is explicit, although it cannot be said that its explicitness has served to make the confusion of the Labor question less confounded. There is not to be a Government Bill to nationalise the coal mines, but there is to be a Government Bill for the State purchase of mining royalties. Taken together these proposals please nobody. They are opposed by both owners and colliers; by the former because they regard the purchase of royalties as the thin end of the wedge. For the principle of nationalisation there is something to be said, but all the arguments in its favor are outweighed by the enormous financial risk involved in the experiment and by the certainty that Government ownership would mean Government management, and Government management would probably mean national disaster. There is overwhelming warranty for this belief in the loss on the railways, the muddle of the telephones and the disappointing results of everything that is under the dead hand of State control. If the coal mines were under the permanent direction of a Government department not only would industry suffer but the taxpayers would suffer as well. The Government evidently realised that the rejection of nationalisation would be gall and wormwood to the section of the miners represented on the recent Coal Commission; therefore they threw the royalties as a sop to Cerberus. Whether their hermaphrodite policy will break up the agitation of the advocates by showing them that even a sponge has its limit of squeezability remains to be seen. The proceedings at the Trade Union Congress do not seem to favor such a belief.

Speaking generally, the Ministerial program has not been received with enthusiasm by the country. After the Premier's picture of lurid skies and seismic rumblings, the measures which he puts forward to restore prosperity and tranquility are very much in the nature of what John Bright called a pill to cure an earthquake. The air is full of portents, yet counsel is darkened and the "pull devil, pull baker" policy which makes the decisions of the Coalition so flabby and invertebrate is impotent to grasp realities and greatly dare. Faith in the sane judgment of the English democracy has been partially clouded over by the foolish developments of Labor unrest. There is a widespread feeling of uneasiness, even of apprehension. But downheartedness will not make things any better. There are, as has already been pointed out, signs that the public, and especially the working-classes, are waking up to the dangers of the situation. Everything really depends upon the courage and common sense of the average working man. If he shows himself strong enough to combat and overthrow the pernicious teachings of the comparatively small anarchical group, and to make Trade Unionism subserve the true and permanent interests of Labor and the country, and the Government back him up with a bold and comprehensive trade policy, we shall emerge from these trials before the danger is beyond control.

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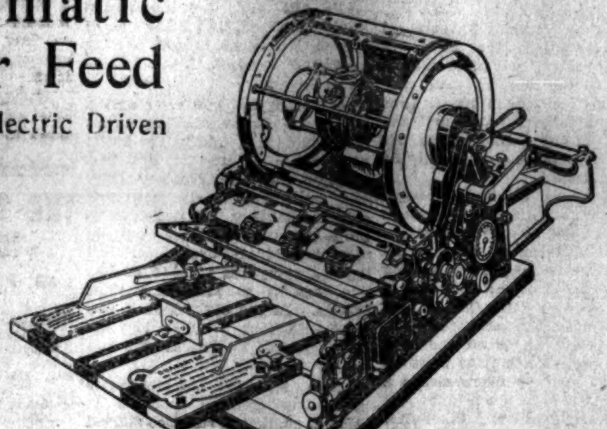

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Should Business Girls Fall In Love With Their Employers?

YES! By Georgia Elliott

"What is of real value; what is fictitious? What is the shell of happiness; what is the kernel? What to keep; what to throw away?" These are the questions which everyone is called upon to decide for himself sooner or later.

Everywhere are disappointed men and women who feel that they have made a sad muddle of their lives. And their mistakes can usually be laid to giving the wrong answers to these questions. They complain that happiness has passed them by, when in reality happiness has stood before them begging and pleading to be admitted, and they have shut the door in her face because she did not come to them in exactly the garb in which they had expected her.

Or instead of staying at home to give happiness a royal welcome they have been running around peering in at their neighbors' windows to find out what the happiness of these neighbors looked like, and in that way they have missed her visit. It is too bad that those who have sucked dry the lemon of the world's favor could not be induced to give their honest opinion as to the relative value of the world's approval and of their own individual happiness.

It is astonishing the number of apparently sane men and women who pay out half their incomes to keep up a magnificent entrance in an apartment house, and then stow themselves away in dark, badly-ventilated, unhomelike cubbyholes called apartments, with no other ray of light to penetrate the gloom than the satisfaction that they derive from the public's approval of the magnificent entrance where fountains play and statues pose and liveried hallboys and bellboys add dignity to the occasion.

Now, the public does not approve of a stenographer falling in love with her employer. It is too disrupting to the nicely laid strata of society. "Once a stenographer, always a stenographer." Ah, if only Dame Convention could be assured of that how comfortably she could go to sleep without having those deadly nightmares in which some convulsion of nature brings about an earthquake and tears wide rents in the social strata and produces faults and slipping of sides until, dear me, the stenographer, stratum is found on the same level with the employer stratum. For this reason Dame Convention never sleeps with more than one eye closed, and if things go wrong it isn't because she doesn't make herself heard on the subject.

So, the question fairly up to the stenographer who feels her heart growing light and rising up to love her employer, and the employer who feels himself falling into love with his stenographer, is whether they prefer to live their lives in the vestibule of the world's favor or whether they prefer to devote their energies to having a good time of their own.

Why should a stenographer not fall in love with her employer? Who is to prevent it? Love never has bothered its head much with red tape and bureaus and investigating committees. All it asks is that a man and woman be so situated that they may learn to know each other and may bring out the best that is in each other. Sometimes it seems as if this were the underlying purpose of business, after all. I am not so sure that ledgers and account books and filing systems and pay rolls are not one vast system of camouflage to give love a chance to get in his best work.

Surely days and years spent in the same office with both working toward a common purpose is a much more satisfactory introduction than society's "Mr. So-and-So, this is Miss So-and-So."

The great difficulty with many marriages is that there is no real knowledge or understanding of each other and of each other's problems, no interests in common. A wife who has never been in the business world knows only the personal or social side of her husband's nature, and that is a very small arc of the whole circumference.

A business girl sees both sides. She comes to realise how a man stands or falls with his success in the business world, and she would never make the mistake so many wives make of setting up a hopeless rivalry between love and business interests.

A business girl too, appreciates that she has her duties and obligations to live up to, just the same as if her heart were not aglow with the divine passion. She would not commit that common fault in feminine logic of concluding that since love is of prime importance nothing else is of any importance. She would not make the mistake of clutching the rose of sentiment so tightly in her hand that when she opened it she would find nothing there but faded and withered rose leaves.

The best work in an office is never done by impersonal machines. Love can put life and fire into the most humdrum tasks. It will be like a lodestar luring a stenographer on to do her best, and will give an employer added incentive for making the very best out of his business.

"Don't begin to build your church at the steeple," is a very good idea, but a great many love affairs and marriages start in that inverted fashion. The love which springs up between an employer and an employe, on the other hand, which took its foundation in mutual helpfulness and common aims, is like a building which ascends from the foundation, story by story, slower and more cautious in its growth, but which has the sky for its limit in possibilities of happiness.

NO! By Elizabeth Eldridge

One can afford to accept handicaps in business, but never in love. Love demands absolute equality. It is such a delicate relationship at best. The slightest jar sends love wandering forlornly around with a bandaged head and a bottle of smelling salts. Another jar and another and love has breathed its last.

Now what possible chance could love's sweet harmonies have of surviving the harsh discords of the business world, where hurt feelings are given as little consideration as a pin scratch?

If a girl feels herself slipping over the brink and falling in love with her employer she should draw back and brace herself with all the will power she possesses.

By assuming an impersonal attitude in business a girl glazes herself over so that she is impervious to any little slights or patronage or condescension which her employer may show. She is shut in within a little world of her own in which she does her work and receives her pay with the same sense of independence and self-respect as does he. But when she ventures to break out of this cyst, when she begins to develop a personal interest in her employer, she is attempting to bridge over a chasm which is too deep and too wide for even love to span.

Years ago and in a less democratic country than our own women might not have resented the element of inferiority which these business relations introduce into the love relationship. But with the growing independence of women and their rejection of even an implied inferiority, the shorter hours of the employer, his freedom to leave his business and go out on/golfing and motoring trips, while she is chained to her typewriter desk, would be like so many horse-chestnuts under the bridle or like so many gadflies to sting the torments of love to a frenzy.

To an office girl in love with her employer the most matter-of-fact orders and directions on his part will have the power to wound her. Orders and directions do not harmonise with glowing affection. While her employer will be thinking and talking business she will be thinking and checking up love.

If he in any way reciprocates her affection he will be just as sensitive to this thinking at cross-purposes as is she. He will hesitate to ask things of her which the interests of his business require. Then one of two things is bound to happen. Either he will allow his business to suffer and to start downhill or he will sacrifice his love to the interests of business. The second experience will be heart-breaking; the first equally so in the long run.

The working girl in her moments of exaltation may imagine that her love will compensate a man for the deterioration of his business. The sooner she wakes up from this day dream the better. No man who is worthy the name will allow love of any kind to take such a strangle hold upon him that he will drop out of the competitive race with his fellow men. Under the glamor of the love dream men do suffer astonishingly long lapses sometimes, but the longer delayed the day of reckoning the heavier it will be when it does come.

There is one and only one hope of continued happiness in the love between men and women—and that is when this love does not run at cross-purposes with their general well-being. Love may be a heaven-born visitor, but as long as it is on earth it has to do as earth does.

Then, too, the idealist will say that social distinctions count for naught; that they are mere cobwebs spun out of idle brains; that love has always snapped its fingers at social distinctions. Yes, love has in the beginning, when it was young and hot-blooded and irresponsible as a young colt. But as love grows older he is usually found sitting, tamely bound and fettered, at the feet of those same social distinctions.

Suppose the love between the business man and his employee eventually ends in marriage, the cynical world will never forget to mention in its affable way that he "married his stenographer, you know." Now, it is quite possible for a devoted couple to absolutely ignore what the world says about them as long as they are sufficient unto each other, but that condition never lasts long. Nature sees to it that no monopoly holds in the realm of the affections. So when this devoted couple, in the pure interests of self-preservation, knocks on society's door again for admittance society will demand payment with compound interest for having broken its caste statute.

A short time ago we read of the death of a member of one of the foremost aristocratic families of this country and abroad, who had been cast off and disinherited by his family years ago when he married beneath him socially. Great stress was laid upon the fact that he had lived a life of ideal happiness with the woman of his choice.

But this thought struck home. Why did he refuse to look at any newspaper for years lest he should read about the social doings of his father's family? Was there a lurking fear that these accounts might awaken in him a natural-born instinct to mingle with his own set which all his resolution and high idealism and devoted love would be powerless to combat? And if the woman were at all sensitive the konwledge of the existence of this fear in her husband would be enough to poison her cup of happiness.

Nor does the fact that a girl has been capable and efficient as a stenographer, that her appearance in the office with the background of desks and typewriters has been eminently pleasing and satisfying, assure a man that she will be equally so when he has transplanted her to a home of his own. Men choose their mates to satisfy that social instinct which is largely starved in the business life. They are not looking for business managers in the home. Efficiency is not the keynote of domestic happiness.

Since they choose a wife for her charm and her social qualities, they would make a better choice if they would choose her when the white light of social life is beating full upon her, not in the anti-social atmosphere of the office.

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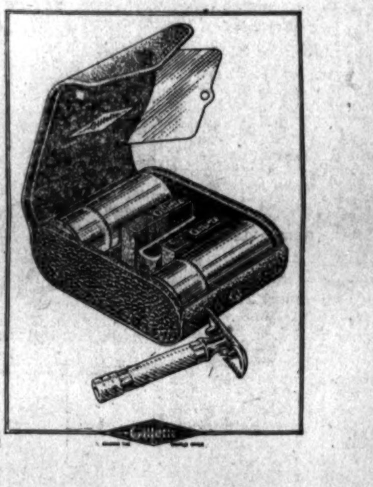

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The Pendulum

(Continued from Page 12)

little truth, a touch of sincerity, just a sob of Christianity. Over vast tracts of Europe there are black patches, marked "famine;" covering millions of people; vast other tracts are livid, marked "semi-hunger;" three-quarters of the entire map are spotted; standing for "subnormal production, underfed population, revolution, chaos, disease." Seven million men have died, and the victorious Prime Minister cries out: "How can I be sensible?" Everywhere prices are scandalous, and they are rising. Everywhere the workers are acquiring and assuming economic and political responsibility. We talk feebly of a League of Nations, while the situation in Ireland is far worse than it ever was in Alsace-Lorraine under the Germans. We talk of the League of Nations and hand over Syria to France "to keep her quiet," while breaking national faith with the Arabs. "How can I be sensible?" Incidentially, we pocket Persia, while President Wilson denies all knowledge of the Secret Treaties. Mr. Churchill announces our retirement from Russia when the whole Army knows that the plan is (or was, or may be, or will again be) a retirement through Petrograd for which purpose General Ironside was sent out. We egg on the Letts, Lithuanians, Esthonians, and even Germans to fight Bolshevism until the Esthonians discover that Denikin is "our" man, not self-determination, and promptly refuse to move. General Gough and his staff come back enraged at the low game they were asked to play. We deceive our Allies and ourselves. Naturally, "How can I be sensible?"

What a confession! Imagine Pitt so speaking or Wellington, or Palmerston, or Disraeli, or Gladstone, or Salisbury! Sure, we cannot imagine such proverty to mind and character in the nation's builders. What then of the future? I do mean the five million secretly paid-for broad sheet, or "broadside," "lawn-tennised" on to the public in the shape of an Evening Standard pinafore for those who really have not got a grandmother to ask about the sucking of eggs. That is a last resort, as it is clearly a profiteer's tip. I fancy the Carnarvon Boroughs won't like that kind of bugaboo. "Who pays for the dope?" well inquires the Daily Express. We ought to know that. For the sheet is not a paper; it is propaganda, personal propaganda. It is the Government "getting it back" on the Press. The marionette is a rebel. He won't dance any more to that tune. "I'll be a newspaper Baron," and so The Future is born, a song without words, if words still possess any meaning at all. I don't mean that waste-paper. I ask: What is to be the future if the controllers of our fortunes admit that they "cannot be sensible?"

This is politics—the after-dinner subject of conversation that bores the women and helps a man to relish his pipe. As a rule, we can afford to "leave it to the gang," but today politics are the forces that mould our life and will decide our future. We simply cannot stand aside and let things "rip" now that we know what manner of men our masters are. All Europe today stands in the throes of chaos. On all sides there is a breakdown, political, social, economic. Yet literally we have no policy. The only policy is Mr. Lloyd George's secretly paid-for newspaper, The Future, or, in plain words, "Shall I get back to power or not?" That is our policy. The Coalition has obviously been spiked in the Premier's Brotherhood oration, which incidentally has roused the French to alarm over this Messianism. Liberalism is searching for principle; the Tories are obsolete; only Commercialism knows its own mind with its working partner, Labor, who, however, wants to be partner. There are the two surviving forces in the land plus the Press. Politics have suddenly become economics. More than that. They are becoming, in a real social sense, ethics.

Internationally, the League of Nations is unquestionably an attempt to formulate an ethic, however feeble its beginnings or attempted beginnings may be, no matter how worthless the existing model. It is a start. If Paris was "worth a mass," the League is worth a trial, if only because the only alternative is war. Nationally, the new Labor demand is ethical in spirit. Man is no longer to be a mere bought worker. His humanity is to be recognised, even his opportunity. This is new. If carried through, it will revolutionise society, civilisation, the home. Both these ideals are politics and can only be approached and solved through politics. And so we find the international political idea becoming economic, while the economic national idea becomes political. Both can only come about through great travail born of sincerity. They are the play or battle ground of the future, and those who fight for them will have to be wholeheartedly sincere: creators, crusaders. Such is the outlook. It is white or black, according to opinion or according to a man's bank account. But at least it is real. It is a fight worth taking on. Only realisers will make good.

Because this time of transition in which we are cast is, and must be, a movement of realities. Men will want the goods, not sermons; results, not promises; life, not retrogression. Stagnation there cannot be, for stagnation must lead us all—all Europe—into bankruptcy. The new movement will, therefore, move somehow and towards something. An objective will be necessary. Politicians will find that mere positionism is not enough; policy will thus have to be real. And that means sincerity, conviction, enthusiasm. It is Britain's difficulty. "How can I be sensible?" cries the Prime Minister, holding in his hand the Daily Mail. So he tries another newspaper Bart., perhaps as prelude to another coupon election. But there are portents. "Sack the lot!" roars Lord Fisher, who has not spoken since he refused "to share Mr. Churchill's mania for "playing soldiers" with ships. A V.C. denounces our miserable financier's campaign against Russia, as a sailor already has done. Even in Service clubs they are "fed up." The Trades Union Congress was far more like a parliament than anything seem at Westminster since the bogus election. Now journalism has turned (turned out editors, anyway). Where are we ging to? The Holy Supreme Council at Paris is palpably misfiring, but there is no Talleyrand, for the President is fighting for life. If he fails, what? Chaos and perdition. Is there a policy? Not yet. Can we continue much longer without one? Not much longer. What then are we to do? The answer is that the future lies in our own hands.

Somebody must be sensible, that is all, or, like the wretched Constantinople dogs who were shipped to Prinkipo and left there to starve, we shall all drift towards Mr. Bullitt's island, as it should be renamed, if America takes over the desired Mandate. True, the Daily Mail may rescue us. Or Mr. Smillie may assist. Or—by no means impossible—Mr. Lloyd George himself may recant and "stunt" back on the shoulders of Labor, to carry out a Levy on Capital. Certainly the chorus way will no longer serve, nor will the Coalition pill, or the "You're a liar" way. If any man wants to understand the danger of the old way, the diplomacy of secrecy, the game of subterfuge and evasion as played by Ministers of all countries—a policy which led inevitably to war—let him read Lord Loreburn's judicial examination of facts in his book, How the War Came. There we have the cause of war. It is a shattering indictment. Unless men alter that condition, no League of Nations will prevent war or effect any real change. I cannot think that men and women—and women are the new balance in politics today—will revert to conditions which must bring about a second Armageddon as surely as they brought about the late one. With secret diplomacy there can be no control—that is the problem—hence no understanding. Yet this is precisely what is going on in the secret Council at Paris day by day, and when a thing or two is exposed, some Minister or secretary puts on the wires: "You're a liar." But Mr. Bullitt spoke the truth; he can be sensible; he is independent. And these men are our masters—masters of the world, and though there are only three of them they are unable apparently to agree even upon the public form of truth or untruth suitable for publication. No wonder they cannot be "sensible!"

"Sack the lot!" shouts the veteran sailor, but how? There is no director firing in politics. On the contrary, they've got the ships, they've got the men, they've got the money too. And now they've got the newspaper. Where is the chucker-out? Also this. What then? We ought to know that first. If not Parties, we must have a policy. We must be able to say this or that leader stands for something; we can hardly vote on the "man who won the war" show again, because things are really serious and there are really serious spots in the world today: thus, Shantung, Syria, Ireland, Prinkipo, Esthonia, India, Afghanistan, etc.; and serious men, thus: President Wilson, Lenin, D'Annunzio, Kelly, V.C., and Smillie, Clemenceau, and Mr. Bullitt. And Lord Northcliffe, or the Press. And this. We cannot budget yet because we are spending daily twice what we make. Policy thus clearly must be economics, Admiral Fisher's "lot." It is no use talking of the League of Nations until we have leaders who at least think they can be sensible; who won't need to lie when questioned, who do understand that a sovereign which is worth under ten shillings cannot be made into two sovereigns' worth by reducing its value to five shillings. The needed policy is wholesale economy. Right and left the order should go forth: sack, economise. All hotels, all women in uniform, all limpets, all the great staffs, all Government contracts, all propaganda—this should be stopped in a week. Then the Army should be cut down to £110,000,000 a year—now. The Navy could be given a year's holiday—no coal to be burnt (there is no enemy, therefore a fleet in being is mere waste of money). At once quite £600,000,000 could be cut out of the estimates; should be cut out now. That would be a start. The next thing is the social program, that is, the new equation for Labor. Here the Government would begin by knocking off all subsidies and facing the land or agricultural problem, which really reduces itself to this. Are we to be Protectionist for a military or wheat basis, or not? If not, what? What about the farmer? He is far more important than the silly toymaker, shrieking dumping, when there is nothing from Germany to dump, and cannot be because the Treaty of Paris has completely crushed German industry, so much so, in fact, that today we are suffering from the effects of good revenge or bad markets.

You cannot buy Sterne's favorite literary allusion, for instance, under some awful price because of the embargoes, and in consequence there is Prinkipo now in the family. It will lose Mr. George the vote next time, sure enough. Prices! He never thought of that! An election in a time of soaring prices is bad business. It will prove so. Eight million new votes: women, they are on earth, the women. "Never mind Mr. Bullitt, we want cans and pans," they will reason; "we can't pay 1s. 4d. for a tumbler just to please Mr. Somebody's new industry." They will vote Fisherwards to "sack the lot." But will there be an election? Perhaps not, in which case chaos will culminate. Chaos is not a state and cannot be the State; it must end some day. Here we can be optimistic, for we are nearing conclusions; we cannot be far from the worm's turning-point, and any Government which was not senile would be preferable to one that cannot be sensible. Not to be sensible with the world in extremist is criminal as well as idiotic. Politics can't be played in that key for long, even with the aid of a five million newspaper gratis. That is Prinkipo or the Constantinople dogs dying of hunger. Read Sterne. See Carlyle, Mr. Bullitt, or Lord Fisher. All that is old politics, dying of inanition, the vomit of the Old Order. If only we could buy cheap pans, we could start on the New Order and "sweep the cobwebs up." We have the brushes and brooms, but still no pans. When we have our "Brotherhood" prices we can begin.

Begin what? Begin with sincerity, return to principle, and to some standard of public honor. That is the essential. To go to Prinkipo. To settle something—Ireland and what we mean by a League of Nations. To find out if we mean anything at all, and, if so, what we intend to do with the Secret Treaties upon which Europe has been regrouped, re-armed, re-capitalised, and re-Balkanised. We shall have to find out about this ,because of the deepening chaos which is the real cause of the high prices, low output, and high "raw" that so frighten the Federation of British Industries, if they only knew it; only could be got to see the causal nexus between credit and political stability, and the relation between man and his mechanism, which is the stumbling-block to super-production. Itself an obvious illusion, super-production necessarily being useless production, ergo unsaleable. They must think it out again. Controlled production is what we need to tide Europe over the five years of transitional aftermath, that is, utilitarianism, co-operation, internationalism, even in credit. Similarly with nationalisation. If it is a just human demand, it will come, because the new era will be based on opportunity, limited only, quite conceivably, in regard to individual wealth. That question will depend how far a Government can be sensible or not, and that is why politics today are the very bread and margarine of our digestions. We cannot stand aside and treat these things as secondary, as already the housewife has seen. All the by-elections show it. Mr. Henderson sits once more in Westminster, no caller "on the mat." The "great big wheel keeps turning," backwards now, moving, let us hope, towards principle and public decency, sincerity and sense. The Pendulum! Yes. Will the Prime Minister catch its recoil and try to "split" Labor in another omnibus or ticket razzia? It may well be. Yet it will not matter. Conditions control: facts. The problem is no longer men or the machinations of placemen and secretaries, but conditions and their solution. To tackle these the country needs men of truth, conviction, sincerity. It had them in the soldiers. It will find them anon in the new politicians.

OF INTEREST TO DANCERS

Under the heading "Too Much Tango" an American paper says that with the prevailing craze for dancing at all times and places it has become noticeable that women whose blood is thin—anaemic—fall victims to neuralgic pains when they dance too much and rob themselves of sleep and outdoor exercise.

The woman who makes great demands on her strength, either by over-working or over-dancing, must keep her blood in condition, or suffer. The pain of neuralgia is simply nature's warning that the nervous system is being starved—because the blood no longer brings it what it needs. The one great cause of neuralgia is debility with anaemia, or bloodlessness.

Now debility and bloodlessness obviously call for tonic treatment just as weakness calls for strength, and in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the most famous blood and nerve tonic in the World, tens of thousands of debilitated, anaemic women—and men too—have found just the help needed. These pills begin at once to enrich the blood, and thus enable it to furnish the nerves and the whole system with the elements needed to restore perfect health. Obtainable of medicine vendors everywhere, and post free 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles $8.00, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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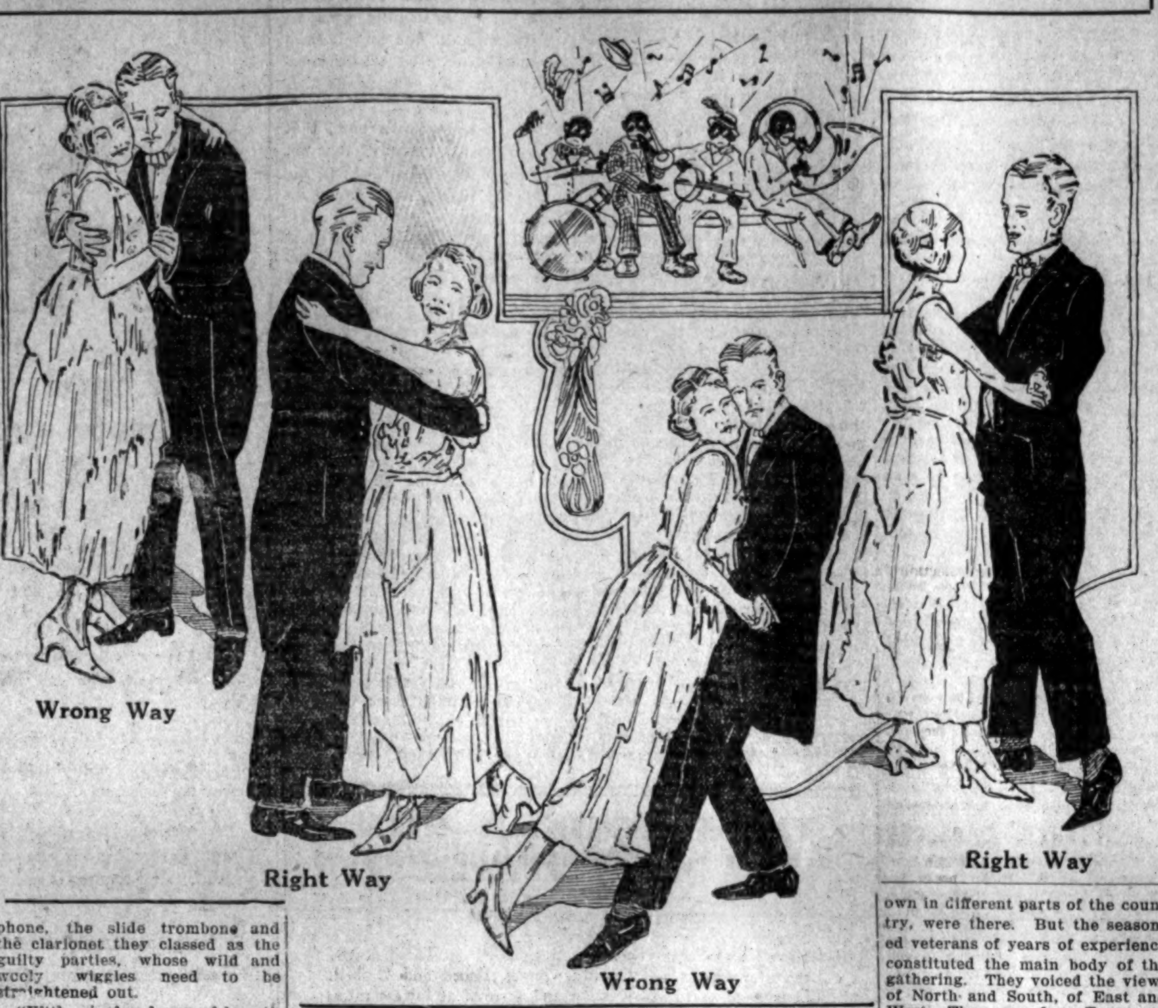
Correct Dancing As Decided By Dancing Masters' Association



(*New York Tribune*)

DO NEW YORKERS know how to dance?

Is jazz music robbing the terpsichorean art of all its grace?

Are we about to have a national school of dancing similar to the Russian ballet?

These were only three of sundry pertinent questions propounded by some four hundred dancing masters during their recent convention in the Hotel Astor. If it had the habit of working, Broadway might have taken fright when these dancing experts put their heads together—or rather their heels—and said that things must be thus and so, and even passed a resolution saying they would do their best to cut out the shimmy and the jazz if only the Methodist Church would take its ban off dancing.

Now as to the shimmy—which, after all, was what most excited the dancing masters—it first came to life in a negro dance hall in the West, and this, they claim, is one score against it. Moreover, they cannot see that it has a solitary commendable feature. It offends artistically and morally, and one and all of them have discountenanced it, along with dancing vagaries of a similar kind. For, after all, it would be futile to refuse to dance or teach the shimmy while other abuses just as serious continue to flourish. So they came down with the guillotine on anything that could be termed suggestive dancing, and drew up charts to be hung in dancing schools and dance halls all over the country, with the following rules for what they term "correct position:"

1. The man's right hand should rest just above the small of his partner's back.

2. The girl's left hand should rest palm downward in her partner's shoulder.

3. The girls should look over her partner's right shoulder and vice versa.

4. The girl's right hand should rest palm downward on her partner's left hand.

5. Partners should stand at least six inches apart.

6. Dancing should be from the waist down only.

In other words, the "death clutch" must go. Dancing partners must gaze over each other's shoulders instead of into each other's eyes. They must be "distant" in one another. In fact, the new ordinances sound almost like a return to the days of the minuet, when Beau Brummel, in satin breeches, touched but the extreme tip of his partner's fairylike fingers and thought himself overbold if perforce he had to lay his lace-frilled hand on the whalebone sides of his blushing Cynthia.

"Not that the dancing masters are particularly anxious to revive the minuet, Newport or the lancers. Oh, no; they are not "snappy" enough for the twentieth century. But they want a little of the stiff backbone and crinoline of the nineteenth mingled with the too dexterity and muscular agility of the twentieth century. And if they can't bring this desirable combination to pass by means of charts and what not—why, then, they will petition for civic ordinances, so that dancing will be as much of a municipal affair as fire reels and cops and all the other appurtenances of city life.

SIMPLICITY

Fenton Bott, president of the American National Association of Masters of Dancing, stoutly adhered to the opinion that at heart people like the graceful, moderate dance and simple music best of all. He had been surprised to find a dance in progress on the roof of the Astor Hotel, where the oldd-fashioned waltz was the favorite number and classical music monopolised the program. This, he thought, was a hopeful sign.

"It's ridiculous to expect that people will have nothing but the music of the fine old masters. There is much in the popular music that is excellent for the modern steps," declared Mr. Bott. "But this cheap, trashy jazz! Why, it has put ragtime quite in the shade, and that was bad enough, goodness knows! We need a little more of Grieg, of Strauss and the other old masters. The cowbells and noise that pass for music now are offensive to any refined ear, and are directly responsible for this ugly jumping around that is an insult to one's intelligence.

"Play a simple old air; get people dancing in the old-fashioned way and see if they don't enjoy themselves! But just as long as Broadway continues to shake its shoulders it will be hard for us to prevent a national tendency to do the same. There you have the whole thing in a nutshell—the theatrical producers. They could do more to improve the standard of dancing than any other body."

The corelation existing between music and dancing came in for a good deal of attention, and the phonograph was blamed for much of the indifferent pirouetting around that passes muster in these days. While the informal dance in the home was commended as an excellent thing, the dancing masters pointed out that the tempo on the phonograph was frequently irregular and the phrasing uneven. They decided to consult the phonograph companies about it and see what could be done to standardise tempo. The jazz instruments they would try to control without relegating them entirely to the scrap heap. The saxophone, the slide trombone and the clarionet they classed as the guilty parties, whose wild and wooly wiggles need to be straightened out.

"With an abundance of beautiful music at our disposal we make noises fit only for the illiterate and the savage," declared one of the dancing masters from the Far West. "It is almost like going back to the tom-tom and barbarian days. Real dance music is becoming a rare thing."

THE SOLUTION

What to do about it?

Well, they would pass civic ordinances standardising dancing and music, and inspectors would be appointed to enforce the law until their art was put on a higher plane both publicly and in private. But this, they argue, would be but a palliative at best. The real cure goes deeper. One of their most interesting speculations was the foundation of a national school of music and dancing. The question came up for the first time at this session and the dancing masters intend to push the matter until it takes some definite shape. Mose Christensen, of Portland, Ore., who has made a life-long study of dancing, was the first to make the suggestion. He pointed out that every civilised country in the world but the United States had a national school of dancing. It would take years to perfect one here, but it would not take more money, he declared, than is now being spent annually by municipalities on dance halls and musical entertainments. Mr. Christensen has the Russian ballet in mind and believes that America is approaching a somewhat similar institution.

The dancing masters were agreed that there was little likelihood of the revival of the old-fashioned dances—the redowa, the schottische, the Newport, lancers and quadrilles. For one thing, the young people of today were pronounced too selfish to care greatly for group dancing. They wanted speed above all things, and they wanted to dance two and two rather than in mass formation.

It was predicted that the fox trot had a long life ahead of it; that the doom of the shimmy was already sounded, and that the old-fashioned waltz would be a popular dance during the season of 1920. A new order of things will prevail for the Castle dance. No longer will the girl have to keep backing incessantly. After this it will be fifty-fifty for her partner and herself. The war has had its effects on the dance, and the new regulations adopted by the convention were based largely on army and navy rules for dancing.

Moreover, the dancing masters have made up their minds to make dancers out of business men. They compared notes on the business men of New York and of the Far West, and decided that, as a whole, they did not have half enough exercise, and the best way to get it was to set the phonograph going and fox trot with their wives and daughters and neighbors after the day's work was done.

So they are going to start a campaign for the limbering up of the business man. Less rheumatism and a green old age will follow if they trip the light fantastic toe, the professionals contend. In proof of this they pointed to Louis Kretlow, one of their number, who is seventy-six years old and has been teaching dancing for upward of sixty years. He was one of the spryest figures on the ballroom floor of the Astor during the convention and vigorously joined in all the new dances.

He frankly admitted that he "adored" the modern dances and was not in the least keen to see the steps of thirty years ago revived. But the shimmy he believed to be quite outside the pale of decency. With a long flowing beard, black satin knee breeches and trim hose he made a picturesque figure as he moved gracefully around among the younger dancers.

ALL SORTS

Many elements were represented in the four hundred dancing teachers gathered in convention. A baby of four danced around on her little pink toes with winning spontaneity. Girls in their teens, who run dancing schools of their own in different parts of the country, were there. But the seasoned veterans of years of experience constituted the main body of the gathering. They voiced the views of North and South, of East and West. They came from Texas and even from Canada. One and all pronounced shimmying and jazz a menace to their profession.

This was their thirty-sixth convention, and they had hoped to effect the amalgamation of the American National Association of Masters of Dancing and the American Society of Professors of Dancing before it ended, but this project fell through.

St. John's University News Items

With deepest sorrow we learn the news of the deaths of the family members of some members of the faculty. Prof. P. J. Dzung of the School of Chinese lost his mother, Mr. T. C. Shen of the Department of Political Science his brother, Mr. W. W. Lan of the School of Science his wife, and Mr. C. F. Wu of the Department of Biology his father. After a few days' leave of absence of each, they have now all returned to the college.

* * *

A three days' holiday was granted to the students to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the University. The first two days were celebrated with the students' festivities, while the last day, November 15, was occupied with an all day program of exercises. The memorable occasion was celebrated in a fitting manner.

* * *

In commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of St. John's, the University received a number of complimentary scrolls and tablets from some of the colleges and associations in the country. The Chinese faculty of the School of Chinese made a present of a handsome brass tablet, on which were inscribed the words, "Benefit our China."

* * *

The Rt. Rev. T. S. Sing, D. D., assistant Bishop of Chekiang, was the preacher at the morning service in the St. John's Pro-Cathedral on Sunday, November 16.

* * *

The University announces that little booklets of information, printed in both Chinese and English, about the forty years' growth of the institutions may be had free from the University office. It is also announced that the anniversary pictures of the memorable occasion may be had on order from the local photographer Ah Fong, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

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FORD INVENTS NEW STREET CAR

Motor Vehicle Will Make 70 Miles An Hour, Auto Man Declares

TO RACE RAILWAY TRAIN

Trip From Detroit To Chicago Ahead Of Wolverine Flier Is Planned

Detroit, October 18.—An internal combustion engine to be used on street railway cars upon which Henry Ford has been working for several months has been completed, and with it he expects to revolutionise transportation by the street railway and interurban route.

Friday it had its first tryout in the Ford experimental shops at Dearborn.

Both Mr. Ford and his general manager, Charles E. Sorensen, said they were delighted with the trial tests and confident that their conservat've est'mates as to power and speed will be considerably exceeded. Henry Ford said: "I am convinced that this motor will make it possible for cheaper and faster transportation." Charles Sorensen said: "Mr. Ford and I have worked long and hard to get a finished job which will cut weight 50 percent. We have won."

Present plans call for the sending of the first street car over the Michigan Central tracks at the speed of seventy miles an hour. It will leave just ahead of the Wolverine flyer, the fast train between Detroit and Chicago, and race it for a time record. The test will probably be made within forty days.

NEW TYPE OF MOTOR

The power unit which will move the car represents a new combination of functions. It is a motor, an air compressor, an electrical generator and a heating and lighting plant all in one.

All operations necessary for the control of the car are centered in the motor. And all this is accomplished with a 75 percent reduction in weight as compared with the power and control equipment of the ordinary electric car.

The motor is of the double opposed type and generates its own electricity for ignition and lighting. Opposing pistons are linked to the same throw and entirely new designs of linked rods are used.

The power that moves the car also compresses the air for the brakes and generates electric current for the lighting and signal system, while a fan, bolted to the front end of the starter, draws air in through the housing of the motor, where it is heated and then exhausted through heating pipes to warm the car. This point—the heating of a car by motor exhaust—is very interesting.

FRONT AND REAR DRIVE

Another feature of the new car will be the front and rear drive, the power being transmitted by light flexible shafts to both the front and rear trucks.

The power plant of the new type of car weighs about 1,150 pounds. The whole car will weigh when completed about seven tons, as compared with the twelve to fourteen tons of the present type of electically equipped car.

The rate of speed to be produced will depend entirely upon the rate desired. The car can make 70 miles an hour. It is a matter of gearing to reduce that to whatever rate of speed the regulations of a city or an interurban line may call for. There will always be excess power available.

Several cities which have street railway problems have invited the Ford people to demonstrate the cars on their streets.

A feature which will appeal to cities which have hilly streets is the hill climbing power of the car. It can ascend a 3 percent grade at 20 miles an hour on high. The car is equipped with both air brakes and foot brakes.

Marine Heir Of Sultan Inherits Isle Of Llang-Llang And 40 Wives

Sergeant Robert McLean.

How would you like to wake up some morning and discover that over-night you had fallen heir to forty wives? This is the situation which faces Sergeant Robert A. McLean, of the Marine Corps Recruiting Station, New York. It seems that the sergeant, who is a "Devil Dog" of several years' service, spent two of these years in the Southern Philippines among the savage Moros who inhabit that section. While there he mastered the native lingo and became so friendly with the Sultan of the Isle of Llang-Llang that upon his departure he was officially adopted by the Sultan. Sergeant McLean returned to this country and has just been notified that as the old Sultan died without a legitimate heir, he, the Sergeant, had inherited the title with its accompanying perquisites, which include a harem.

◆

Stratagem

"Some portions of your last speech were a trifle ungrammatical."

"Made 'em that that way on purpose," replied Senator Sorghum. "There is no possible advantage in being mistaken for an uncompromising highbrow."—*Washington Star.*

◆

A New Code

First Barber—"That was a bad cut you gave that old man while shaving him."

Second Barber—"Oh, there's a reason for it. I'm courting his maid, and that cut will let her know that I can meet her this evening."—*Dallas News.*

Exchange And Exports :-: By Major C. H. Douglas

(From The English Review)

In the welter of economic propaganda served up to us, like the powder in the jam, with our morning and evening prize-fight, murder, and motor-bandit thrills, and labelled the news, it will no doubt not have escaped the observant that a certain group of features recur and are inter-connected.

They are broadly the "necessity" for super-production in general (not of specific articles such as houses, clothes, more and better traveling facilities, but just "increased production" without any pettifogging details), the "necessity" along with this of consuming less than ever, i.e., lowering the standard of living; and the "necessity" of enormously increased exports, in order to "restore the exchange." The general bearing of the first two of these has been examined in this Review (in December, 1918, and August, 1919.)

It is necessary in passing to point out a curious circumstance. In spite of the fact that, broadly speaking, nearly every action which takes place in the civilised world is either inspired by money or has some relation to money; notwithstanding the plain evidence of the senses that 75 percent of the business world lives for money, works for money, dreams of money, and will die and condemn millions of others to death for money, not one person in ten thousand, at a very conservative estimate, has any grasp of the real relation of money to goods and services, and still less any conception of the method by which modifications in the money system can and do divert the current of productive energy supplied by skill, science, and labor into alternative channels of enterprise, with not less certainty, and quite possibly as the result of at least equal prevision, as the manipulation of more concrete materials by the civil engineer may modify the course of a great river.

As a result of this the blatant contradictions of the financial propaganda just mentioned largely escape comment. For instance, the fact that the "adverse" exchange as between this country and America operates as a 20 percent *ad valorem* protective tariff in favor of all British manufactures, is surely not without its grim humor when it is remembered that the policy of super-exports does, on the whole, emanate from quarters clamoring for high import tariffs. Nor does it seem to occur to the propagandists that if every country economised there would be no markets.

But these are side issues. The important point to grasp is that the problem of exchange is a problem which is raised solely by the treatment of money as a commodity in itself, quite apart from what it represents, and that because of the immensely powerful interests behind the whole system of money broking and credit issue, an attempt is being made once more to fasten on the world at large, and this country in particular, a form of society which, in combination with an international political system forming its complement, is directly responsible for the misery and unrest in the world today.

It is not too much to say that the whole future of this civilisation is involved in this matter. If the super-production-for-export policy gets its way, nothing can possibly save the world from an early, final, and cataclysmic war between continents, except an equally cataclysmic class war between the controllers of production with their dupes, and the consuming community. Under the present system of unregulated currency and credit, administered in their own interests by international groups of financiers and super-industrialists, the cost of living measured in terms of intensity of effort will rise, and the standard of life measured in terms of security, leisure, and freedom will fall until the crash comes.

So much for the ultimate result of the policy—more arguments could be adduced, but the foregoing will serve. Let us now glance at the motives behind this policy. Stripped of the mystery with which bankers and financiers surround it, exchange is really a simple enough matter. The Exchange broker regards different sorts of money as different varieties of merchandise; subject to the pure laws of barter. As a result, the "price" of the money of any specific variety, e.g., English pounds sterling expressed in terms of the money of any other variety, e.g., American dollars, varies directly as the dollar demand for English pounds, and inversely as the quantity of English pounds available. That is all. Now this clamor for super-exports as a means of "stabilising" exchange is based on a desire to raise the price of the English pound in the international money market for exactly the same reason that the fruit merchant wants to raise the price of plums in the fruit market—because there is more profit for him. It is not based on a desire to increase the purchasing power of the consumer expressed in terms of American goods, because the demand that American goods shall not be allowed to enter this country comes from the same quarter. It is fairly obvious, therefore, that we do not have to look very far for a business reason for the exchange aspect of the propaganda.

There is, of course, no strong objection even to a very limited and somewhat suspect class deriving benefit from such an operation if it is not at the expense of some one else. Let us, therefore, examine the immediate effect of the policy on the community, granting for the moment the unwarranted assumption made by the super-exporter that there is an ample market for his goods.

It must be borne in mind that we are told insistently that not only must we consume less in the aggregate, but we must on no account consume foreign goods. Now, it is not questioned that these exports must be balanced by something having an equivalent exchange value, and as this something is not to be allowed to come into the British ultimate consumers' market, and so lower prices, it is clear that it must take the form of raw material for manufacture for re-export. So that the whole policy can be summed up, from the ordinary citizen's point of view, as a proposition that less and less of the work of his hands and brain shall remain in the country of its origin, and that whatever is received in exchange for it, so far from raising the standard of living and leisure, and the opportunities of self-development and legitimate enjoyment, shall be merely the vehicle of ever-increasing toil and monotony in order that a comparatively small group of—in the public sense—incompetent administrators may retain control of an industrial machine they did not build and do not really understand.

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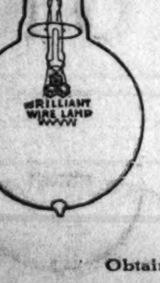
The Chinese Benevolent Association
271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques
Benevolent Fund Ticket
First Prize $50,000.00
Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.
To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 30th November, 1919.
One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.
Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00
Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.
All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.
The Chinese Benevolent Association
26173



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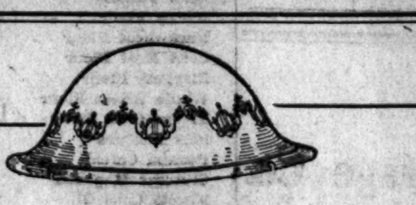

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V9

How much were you short in your cash last night?
How much are you usually short?
Do you always know who is responsible for the shortages?
Did you ever try to figure out how much you lose this way?
Every time you are short in your cash it is proof that some one is careless.
A careless clerk is apt to forget to charge goods sold on credit. And the loss is yours.
Or he makes mistakes that lead to disputes with customers. Sometimes you lose good customers that way.
An up-to-date National Cash Register prevents mistakes in change.
It protects your profits. It makes each clerk responsible for every sale he makes.
Enforcing accuracy is only one of the many advantages a National Cash Register will give you.
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All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring. All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only the fermented grape juice is used.
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Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as llows in their report dated vember 21:

ECE GOODS

Country outlets are evincing a r amount of interest in purchases em "spot," and there seems to a prospect of enquiry widening t by degrees. Meantime, the ate of stocks is very depleted, ipments are left, and are likely be thrown a good deal further ehindhand by the aftermath of ongestion that the national rail-ay strike in England must have reated. Therefore, the likelihood that there will soon be eager ompetition for such supplies as an be bought in this market, and lready the weekly auctions are ommencing to show signs of it.

An active state of clearances ould be welcomed by the exchange anks, to relieve the monetary train in this market, but until argo begins to arrive more freely, his cannot take place. Meantime he pinch for money continues in-reasingly, and anything in the hape of export enquiry is fiercely ended off by the banks with any premium over the rates of exchange hat will succeed in stifling such a emand.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—Business has been restricted by the scanty amount of money available, and the high rate of interest which buyers have to pay for the financing of their cargo. We are consequently only able to report a few transactions in the lighter weight cloths but the tone of the market is firm and trade would probably be active if money were more abundant. Sales made public are as follows:—

4 lbs. to 7 lbs.—Blue Bell at Tls. 3.45, and Volunteer at the same price.

8¼ lbs.—Man and Tiger at Tls. 6.25, Gold Globe at Tls. 4.80, and Double Bell at Tls. 4.50. There was very little change of note in prices paid at auction for any weights.

White Shirtings.—Market quite steady, but sales are on a small scale as follows:—

Vase No. 600 at Tls. 10.25, No. 500 at Tls. 9.95, Mountain Flower No. 1 at Tls. 9.40, Nine Boys at Tls. 8.10, and Mountain Flow No. 4 at Tls. 7.85.

The auction value were steady to firm for all qualities except those in Korean finishes, which went for lower rates in practically all cases.

Dyed and Fancy Cotton.—The tone for all goods is quite firm and, with a few exceptions there was a general improvement in the auction sales.

Cotton.—The export of the local staple would seem in face of the high rates of exchange to have come to a complete standstill. From spot there has not been very much transpiring, but in forward business there has been some speculative buying. Quotations are nominally about the same as those given in our last week's circular.

Prices for Good Middling American on the Liverpool market from Reuter's cabled advices after having receded to 23.92d. have recovered to 24.93d. for spot. Egyptian Sakellaridis is quoted at 40d. and M. G. Bengals at 16.50d. per lb. Recent quotations on the New York market for Middling American are cabled as follows:—Spot 39.15 G. cts. December 36.15 G. cts. January 34.36 G. cts. March 32.52 G. cts.

Local Yarn.—Our market continues quite strong and a further advance in prices has been established during the week for forward sales.

Business is reported as follows:—

10's.—100 Bales Chelin at Tls. 170.00.

16's.—2,500 Bales Two Elephants (heavy) at Tls. 224.00, delivery January to March, 2,000 Bales Globe (heavy) at Tls. 235.00 delivery January to March, 5,500 Bales Pagoda Chop (heavy) at Tls. 238.00, and 400 Bales Two Tiger (heavy) at Tls. 240.00, both lots delivery July to September.

20's.—100 Bales Tramway Chop at Tls. 236.00 for January.

Spot market quotations are approximately Tls. 232.00 for 20's., Tls. 221.00 for 16's.

Indian Yarn.—Prices have advanced about Tls. 3.00 per bale during the week with the following sales made public:—

No. 10's—100 Bales Connaught at Tls. 165.00 and 300 Bales Swadeshi Kose at Tls. 171.50/173.00.

No. 12's—100 Bales China at Tls. 182.00/184.00, 200 Bales Currimbhoy at Tls. 184.50, and 175 Bales Moon at Tls. 184.00.

HSIEN CHANG ZU

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"Cloud-Fog" "Lin-Shan"
Green Tea

A NEW PRODUCT

Tea is chiefly produced in the province of Anhui, in China, and the best kind is grown in Gi-Hsi, Anhui. The proprietor of the above brand has been established for many years in Gi-Hsi and is well experienced in the best methods of planting and firing the tea. This year he has selected a fine quality of heathful, fragrant, and delicious green tea, free from coloring or adulteration, which he can supply in half-pound ornamental tins at $0.60 each.

Give the tea a trial and you will be convinced of its superiority. Free samples distributed by the sole agents.

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Hwa Sing Hou Agent, Nanking.
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26156

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

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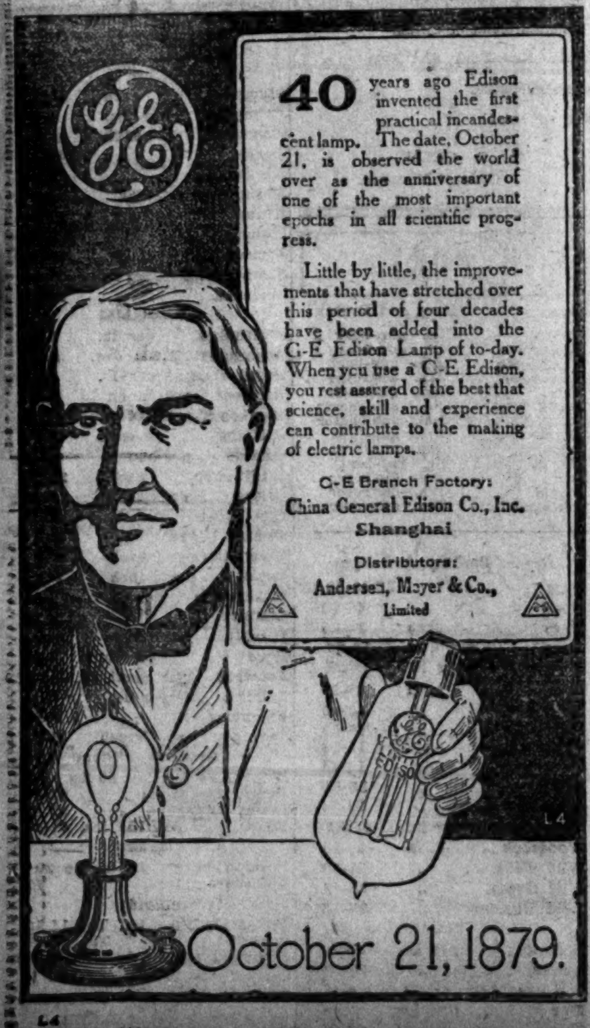
3rd Floor


October 21, 1879.

40 years ago Edison invented the first practical incandescent lamp. The date, October 21, is observed the world over as the anniversary of one of the most important epochs in all scientific progress.

Little by little, the improvements that have stretched over this period of four decades have been added into the G-E Edison Lamp of to-day. When you use a G-E Edison, you rest assured of the best that science, skill and experience can contribute to the making of electric lamps.

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BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

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The Koster Company, Foreign Managers for the California Barrel Co., announce their removal to the New Kelly & Walsh Building, 12 Nanking Road.

Telephone Central 1122.

26477

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

of the whole winter stock
of
Outfitting Goods
at
I. CANTOROVICH'S
23 Nanking Road.

26530

LOST

A Bill of Lading No. 34 for one old exciter and armature marked A M and CO in triangle No. 7678, imported per steamer "Wenchow" from Amoy, has been lost and declared null and void. The public is warned against negotiating same.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,
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New stock has now arrived

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NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 66" x 82", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road.

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Latest Edition Weight 10 Pound
Price $40.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code
New Edition Price $20.00
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The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

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It's made a real hit, and no wonder with such a beautiful Crepe de Chine. Hand-made, pure, in its original shade, it is offered to you in one piece, ten yards long and twenty six inches wide. Makes beautiful shirts. As a present for either sex what better article could you choose? There is sufficient Crepe in the piece to make the most beautiful dresses. For women's underwear it can't be beat. Think of the memories this Crepe brings to its owner. Think of the distance from whence it comes. Think of Marco Polo, of Kublai Kahn, of Kings, Queens and Millionaires. The richest people in the world cannot buy, any finer, more pliable, silk than this Crepe de Chine. The price of twenty dollars per piece is within reach of all. Send along your cheque or Chinese postal money order, and we will at once mail you one piece of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. If you really want to be keen, send her a piece of Crepe de Chine.

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Correspondence with Samples and Prices Invited

The China Drug Co., Ltd.
(Chung Hwa Dispensary)
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Tel. 224.

26526

LOST

We hereby notify the public that bill of lading No 96 for ten (10) cases of chemicals, ex S.S. "Bessie Dollar" from Seattle, has been lost.

Marks
J. D.
(S.H.D.)
S. Shanghai.

The public is hereby warned against negotiating same, as application has been made to the Robert Dollar Co. for the cancellation of the original bill of lading.

26538

FINEST CHOCOLATES

Made Fresh Daily.

CAKES AND PASTRY

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Everything under foreign supervision.

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26431

Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

To obviate possible trouble and inconvenience to Consumers, the Gas Company call special attention to the necessity there is, during the winter months, for providing against the possible freezing of the water in the meters. All meters in exposed positions should be carefully covered, by being boxed in and packed round with sawdust, or in some such manner.

GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 19th November, 1919.

26488

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

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General Factory & Mill Machinery

R. L. STEVENS, Manager.

26418

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: 8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.
Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4008.

H. C. WANG
General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER

Eye-Sight Specialist

Consulting Hours
10 to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment

38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital **£2,000,000**
Reserve Fund **2,000,000**
Reserve Liability of Shareholders **£2,100,000**

Head Office:
28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Haiphong
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Manila
Medan
New York
Peking
Penang
Yokohama
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Singapore
Shanghai
Sourabaya
Taiping (F. M. S.)
Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Tientsin

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... **Frs. 48,000,000.00**
Reserve .... **Frs. 50,000,000.00**

Succarsales et Agences:
Bankok
Battambang
Canton
Djibouti
Doudichery
Haiphong
Hankoou
Hanoi
Hongkong
Mengtze
Noumea
Peking
Papoote
Pnom-Penh
Saigon
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Tourane

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office .... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johhstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Iloilo
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
S. Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtao
Vladivostock
Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	**55,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**26,960,000**
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	**Kup. Tls. 3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	**1,750,000**

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
Bombay
Chanchun (Kwanchendze)
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hailar
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Manchouli
Newchwang
Nicolayewsk O/Amur
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital ..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking
Tientsin
Chanchun
Antung
Dalny
Moukden
Newchwang
Harbin
Kirin
Tsinan
Chefoo
Tsingtao
Taiyuan
Kaifong
Wuhu
Anking
Hangchow
Ningpo
Nanking
Chinkiang
Hsuchow
Soochow
Wusieh
Yangchow
Shanghai
Hankow
Ichang
Changsha
Nanchang
Kiukiang
Foochow
Amoy
Canton
Hongkong
Swatow
Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Beligique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital **£2,000,000**
Reserves **£431,890**

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,847.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $3,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China
Shanghai
Peking
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Hankow
Hongkong
Canton

Manchuria
Harbin

India
Bombay
Calcutta
Rangoon

Japan
Yokohama
Kobe

Java
Batavia
Soerabaya

Philippines
Manila
Cebu

Straits Settlements
Singapore

Dominican Republic
Santo Domingo
San Pedro de Macoris
Sanchez
Santiago
Puerto Plata

Panama
Panama
Colon

BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina
Buenos Aires
Once (Buenos Aires)
Rosario

Brazil
Bahia
Pernambuco
Porto Alegre
Rio de Janeiro
Santos
Sao Paulo

Chile
Santiago
Valparaiso

Uruguay
Montevideo

Venezuela
Caracas
Maracaibo

Siberia
Vladivostok

Italy
Genoa

Porto Rico
San Juan

Cuba
Artemiso
Bayamo
Caibarien
Camaguey
Cardenas
Ciego de Avila
Cienfuegos
Cruces
Guantanamo
Havana
Manzanillo
Matanzas
Pinar del Rio
Placetas
Remedios
Sagua la Grande
Santa Clara
Santiago
Sancti Spiritus
Union de Reyes
Yaguajay

Colombia
Medellin

Russia
Moscow
Petrograd

Spain
Madrid

Trinidad
Port of Spain

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

		Yen
Capital	**Subscribed**	**100,000,000**
„	**Paid up**	**61,000,000**
Reserve	**Fund**	**Y.28,000,000**

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies
Batavia
Bombay
Buenos Ayres
Calcutta
Chanchun
Dalny
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kaiyuen
Kobe
Los Angeles
London
Lyons
Manila
Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Rangoon
Rio de Janeiro
S. Francisco
Seattle
Shanghai
Shimonoseki
Singapore
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tokio
Tsinanfu
Tsingtao
Vladivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	**5,000,000**
Paid-Up Capital	**2,500,000**

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager,

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Djember
Djokjakarta
Hongkong
Kota-Radja
Langsa
Makassar
Medan
Padang
Palombang
Pekalongan
Penang
Pontianak
Rangoon
Semarang
Singapore
Soerabaya
Soerakarta
Tebing-Tinggi
Tegal
Telok-Beton
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital **$1,000,000**
Reserve Fund **$50,000**
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Passbooks at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) ....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Canton
Batavia
New York
London
Honolulu
Sourabaya
Bangkok
Bombay
Manila
Singapore
Rangoon
Canada, etc.
S. Francisco
Colombo
Samarang
Calcutta
Yokohama

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. **£1,500,000**
Paid up Capital **750,000**
Reserve Fund **700,000**

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah
Handy
Karachi
Kota Bahru (Kelantan)
Kuala Lumpur
Singapore
Madras
Penang
Port Louis (Mauritius)
Rangoon
Shanghai

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East, Shanghai, Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Canton-Changsha-Hankow-Hongkong
Manila-Peking-Tientsin

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY

The National Park Bank, New York **Union Bank of Canada**

DIRECTORS:
Richard Delafield
Stuyvesant Fish
Gilbert G. Thorne
Cornelius Vanderbilt
R. H. Williams
E. C. Hoyt
A. P. Villa
Sir Wm. Price
H. B. Shaw
R. O. McCulloch
Stanley E. Elkin
Stephen Haas
F. E. Kenaston
W. J. Dawson
F. L. Appleby
T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO
PARIS
TOKYO
SEATTLE
YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road

Capital (registered)	**$1,000,000.00**
Capital (paid-up)	**655,900.00**
Deposits (June 30, 1919)	**5,242,000.00**

Branches and Agents in all principal cities of China.

Correspondents in London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka.

Your business is solicited.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
W.T.W.	——		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
W.T.W.	——		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
M.M.B.	Aug. 18		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
1 C.	Oct. 2		Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer
2 C.	Oct. 27		Yodo	Jap. gun-boat
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
P.O.B.I.	Nov 12		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
8 P	Nov. 13		Toba	Jap. gun-boat
B.N.B.	——		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
1 C.	Nov. 15		Arare	Jap. destroyer
1 C.	Nov. 15		Novaki	Jap. destroyer
1 C.	Nov. 15		Shirayuki	Jap. destroyer

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on November 18, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-30
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	16-18
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	„	40-70
Hare	each	30-35
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-90
Partridge	„	40-45
Pheasant	„	45-50
Pigeons	„	16-18
Quail	„	12-14
Snipe	„	12-14
Teal	„	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	40-50
Wild Duck	„	25-30
Wild Geese	„	35-45
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-20
Bananas	„	4-5
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb	20-25
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	6-8
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	10 15
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-50
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-60
Onions	„	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	6-8
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour, Australian	„	$3.60
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	18.50
Stove Coal	„ Tls.	22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,00
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Fr
15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Go ernment of the Chinese Republ on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivos tock, Peking, Tientsin, Shang hai, Hongkong, Canton, Foo chow, Saigon, Haiphong an Yunanfou

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中孚銀行
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. **$2,000,000**
Paid-Up Capital ... **$1,020,000**
Reserve Fund .... **$ 20,000**

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:
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Ningpo
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Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Financial And Commercial News

Share Market

In their report for week ending November 21, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows:

Business on the exchange has been dull and restricted. Cottons remain quiet with an easier tendency. New Engineerings are steady at Tls. 28. Shanghai Docks rose during the week from Tls. 122 to Tls. 123½. Rubbers are neglected.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. inform us that the following is a translation of a telegraphic report received from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly report auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, November 19:

Average price realised, No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$0.97½ per pound equivalent to 2s. 4d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe—$0.97½ per pound equivalent to 2s. 4d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Demand is moderate, offered 1,093 tons; sold 783 tons.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, November 22, 1919

Official

S'hai Tug (pref) Tls. 37.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 330.00 December
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.): Tls. 33.00 December

Unofficial

S'hai Cotton Tls. 320.00 Dec.

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, November 22, 1919

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 60.00 December
Tls. 67.00 January
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 56.00 December
Tls. 62.80 Januray
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 35.00 December

Local Yarn

Water Moon 16-20's
Tls. 222.50 November
Tls. 242.00 April
Local Yarn for Standard
Tls. 220.00 November
Tls. 224.00 December
Tls. 226.50 January
Tls. 229.00 March
Tungchow Cotton Tls. 31.50 November
Tls. 34.50 February
Tls. 35.00 April

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A PEACE RISK.

Who is carrying your death risk?

Is it your family,

or

A Life Assurance Office?

Why not let the China Mutual carry it?

HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 22, 1919

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 7/4=Tls. 2.7273
@ exch. 76.3=Mex. $3.5745
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 149¾=Tls. 66.78
@ exch. 76.3=Mex. $87.52
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 76.25
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch: Tls. 142
Copper Cash .. per tael 178.500
Native Interest .... Tls. 16

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	73½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 38.05
Ex., New York on London T.T.	G.$4.03½

Exchange Closing Quotations

		Nominal
London	T.T.	7/4
London	Demand	7/4¼
India	T.T.	350
Paris	T.T.	1430
Paris	Demand	1433
New York	T.T.	149½
New York	Demand	149¾
Hongkong	T.T.	66¼
Japan	T.T.	33
Batavia	T.T.	392½
Singapore	T.T.	32¼

Bank's Buying Rates

		Nominal
London	Demand	7/5
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	7/8¼
London	4 m/s. Docy.	7/8½
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	7/9¼
London	6 m/s. Docy.	7/9½
Paris	4 m/s.	1545
New York	o/d Docy.	151½
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	159¼

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 20.000 .... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $0.65

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR NOVEMBER

Hk. Tls.	2.75	@	6/6¼	£1
,,	1	@	1173 Fr.	13.07
,,	0.66	@	136¼ Gold	$1
,,	1	@	37 Yen	3.01
,,	1	@	15 Rupees	5.45
,,	1	@	1.50 Mex.	$1.50
,,	1	@	— Roubles	—

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, November 21. (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Market quotations.

Marseilles, November 21:

Green peas: Japan	183
Potato Starch	160

Havre, November 20:

Cotton, First Quality	486
Cotton, Second quality	472
Cotton, Third quality	452

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
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That splendid Screen Spectacle

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A Rare Glimpse into the Groves of Olympus.

Admission $1.50 & $100.

Booking at Moutries.

New Helen Theatre
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UNIVERSAL'S MOST WONDERFUL SERIAL
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15th and 16th Episodes

Most exciting, sensational, thrilling and amusing incidents are shown in these Four reels.

ALSO SHOWING
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5th and 6th Episodes

PROGRAMME
FOR
MONDAY, November 24th

PATHE'S MOST THRILLING AND SENSATIONAL SERIAL
"The Lightning Raider"
7th and 8th Euisodes

Featuring Pearl White. Most exciting developments between the Lightning Raider and Wu Fang take place in these two episodes.

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One Single Reel Chaplin Comedy

Stalls 20 Cents, Dress Circle 30 Cents.

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PROGRAMME CHANGED EVERY EVENING.

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MARGUERITE CLARK

in

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"THE BRASS BULLET"

Today Matinee:

TOWA CINEMA
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PROGRAMME
TONIGHT TONIGHT
"The Girl from Frisco"
Episodes 13 and 14
and
"Views of America"

Keystone Comedy

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Thursday, December 4th and Monday, December 8th

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by
ALFRED MIROVITCH (Pianist)
assisted by
MME. EMMA MIROVITCH-GROOS
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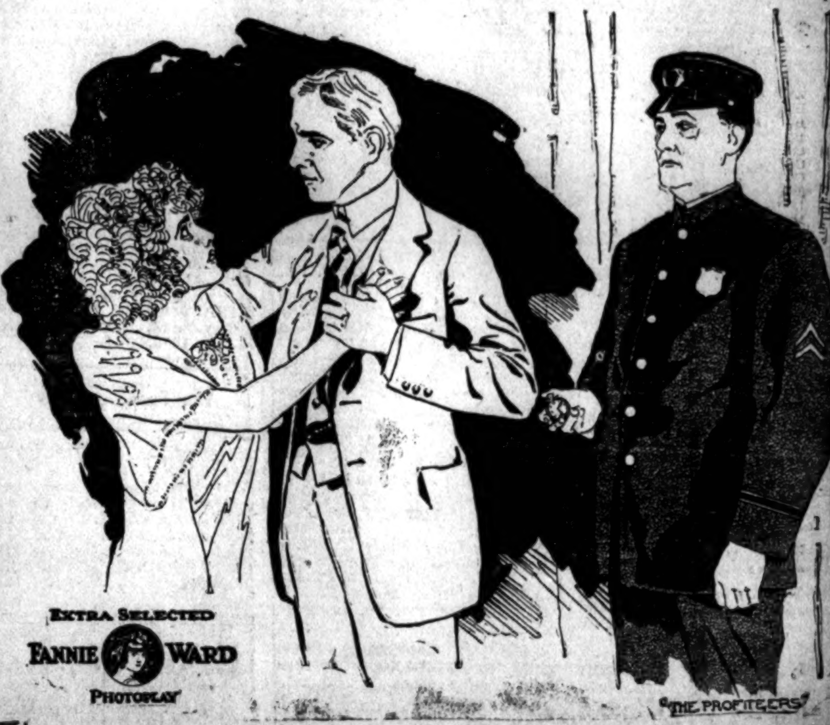
FANNIE WARD
IN HER LATEST STARRING VEHICLE

A DRAMA IN FIVE THRILLING ACTS:—

"THE PROFITEERS"

By Ouida Bergere. Directed by Geo. Fitzmaurice



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"MOUNTAIN DEW"	"A FOOL'S PARADISE"
5-PARTS DRAMA	5-PARTS DRAMA

TO-MORROW
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th and 25th

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"BORROWED PLUMAGE"
5-PART COMEDY DRAMA. THOS INCE PRODUCTION.

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FANNIE WARD IN "THE PROFITEERS"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str Kiangfoo, Captain J. Johennessen, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, Nov. 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain H. Asai, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, November 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Hwah Lee**, (Chartered) 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Monday, November 24**, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kianghsin**, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, November 25**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kiukiang**, Captain J. Peacock, will leave on **Tuesday, November 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasaki, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, Nov. 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, November 26**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatchod from N. Y. K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, Nov. 26**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maru**, Capt. H. Talee, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, November 27**, about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, November 27** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Manager. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, November 28**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Manager. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, November 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwanglee**, Captain A. P. Sangster, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WENCHOW via FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Haean**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, November 24**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage. apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Capt. Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, November 25**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sunning**, Capt. W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, Nov. 27**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, November 29**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **November 30**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4**, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain S. Yamane will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 16**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following str. **Patriot**, on **November 25**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 319.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave on **Tuesday, Nov. 25**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinkong**, Captain A. B. Banies, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, November 25**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tls. No. 401.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. **Hsintah**, Captain J. Glen, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Pakhoi**, Captain W. G. Cowan, will leave on **Wednesday, November 26**, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

DAIREN & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yunnan**, Capt. J. B. Evans, will leave on **Wednesday, November, 26**, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, Nov. 27**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following str. **Kwangping**, on **Nov. 28.** For Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel Central 319.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, November 29**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **November 30**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & PORT-SAID.—The Steamer **Indo Maru**, Captain S. Arai, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **November 23**, at 10 a.m. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **November 27.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4**, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Alps Maru**, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be desatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Dec. 7.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **December 25.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on **December 27.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf in the end of **December.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

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Monteagle	Jan. 7	Em. of Japan†	Dec. 28

*Via Manila
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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN** (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Phillippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For **NINGPO.**—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particiulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-22 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
FOR HAMBURG and LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.				
*ALPS MARU	18,000	T. Yamaguchi,	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,		End of Dec.
FOR MARSEILLES Via Singapore, Colombo and Portsaid.				
*INDO MARU	1,000	S. Arai,	Nov. 20	Nov. 23
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama. In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.				
AFRICA MARU ...	12,000	H. Yamamoto,	Nov. 26	Nov. 27
ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	Dec. 24	Dec. 25
MEXICO MARU ...	12,000	K. Kamiya,	Dec. 25	Dec. 27
FOR HONGKONG				
CHICAGO MARU	12,00	S. Yamane,	Dec. 15	Dec. 16
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).				
KOHOKU MARU ...	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).				
KEELUNG MARU ...	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Nov. 27	Nov. 30

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

BOSTON, NEW YORK via SUEZ
S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"
About November 27th

SEATTLE

S.S. "ENDICOTT" .... Early DEC.
S.S. "ELKTON" .... Middle DEC.
S.S. "ELDRIDGE" .... Late DEC.

PORTLAND

S.S. "WABAN" .... Early DEC.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.

Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone, Central 1471

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
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SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848
83, Szechuen Road

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

S. S. CADDOPEAK

About December 1st

CALCUTTA — MADRAS

via
Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon.

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE FROM SHANGHAI EVERY 10 DAYS.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
'Phone C. 5056
1B Nanking Road

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU .... December 5
TENYO MARU .... December 21

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

Telephone No. 3229.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A.; Shanghai, China; Manila, P.I.; Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.

Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board:

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

INWARD	HOMEWARD
	For San Francisco.
S.S. "BRAVECOUER"	S.S. "ELKHORN"
due Dec. 3rd.	Dec. 3rd.

also

"WEST CAJOOT", "WEST HELIX", "WEST HENSHAW", "WEST ISON", "WESTERN GLEN", "BAKERSFIELD", "BRAVECOEUR", "DEVOLENTE" "EDITOR", "STANLEY". "WEST CACTUS" "WEST SEGOVIA", "WEST ISLIP", "HATHAWAY", "VINITA".

arrivals to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all overland points in U. S. and Canada.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: No. 7 JINKEE ROAD.
Tel. No. Central 2557.

L. EVERETT, Vice-President
J. S. EMENS, Agent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Passengers and Freight

S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)

S.S. "CHINA"
(10,200 TONS)

S.S. "NILE"
(11,000 TONS)

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA" .... NOV. 25th
S.S. "NILE". .... DEC. 23rd
S.S. "NANKING" .... JAN. 16th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NILE" .... DEC. 10th
S.S "NANKING" .... JAN. 3rd
S.S. "CHINA" .... JAN. 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

J. P. WILLIAMS,
AGENT.

CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773
Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
TAMBA MARU	12,500	K. Itsuno,	Dec. 1
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	S. Takano,	Dec. 8

EUROPEAN LINE AUXILIARY CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp via ports (may extend to Rotterdam and Hamburg according to cargo inducement).

TSUSHIMA MARU ...	15,000	K. Teramoto,	Dec. 3
PENANG MARU	11,500		Later part of December

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp via ports (May extend to Rotterdam and Hamburg according to cargo inducement).

DURBAN MARU	Second half of December

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Nov. 30
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	T. Irisawa,	Dec. 17

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

TOKIWA MARU	15,000	K. Shibuya,	Nov. 28
TOKUSHIMA MARU..	15,000	Y. Okuno,	about Dec. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Nov. 25
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Y. Yoshida,	Dec. 2
YAMASHIRO MARU .	7,000	T. Terada,	Dec. 9

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Nov. 26
KUMANO MARU	9,500	T. Sasaki,	Nov. 29
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	D. Awoshima,	Dec. 3
YAWATA MARU	7,000	H. Mojiri,	Dec. 6

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
KITANO MARU	16,000	F. E. Cope,	Nov. 29

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Dec. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Dec. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Middle of Jan.
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	middle of Feb.

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.	Miles		Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.35	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50
23.45	11.12		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00
23.50	11.17	84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53
24.00	11.25		arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45
19.35	.	524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	. .

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.	Miles		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	10.10	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	16.40	15.05	22.16
6.55	10.20	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.30	14.55	22.06
7.25	10.40	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.15	14.39	21.46
12.32	14.13	15.10	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.21	11.21	16.36
18.35	17.16	17.56	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.45	8.39	11.56
22.28	20.05	20.21	220	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	5.50	8.20
7.									8.
8.00	20.55	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.30	18.40
11.14	23.20	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.15	15.54
14.17	1.22	0.34	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.35	12.23
14.42	1.52	0.49	—	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	11.58
18.33	4.54	3.16	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	1.20	21.24	8.26
21.27	6.39	4.50	420	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	5.20
9.									10.
7.25	7.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	19.56
13.10	11.03	8.33	528	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	13.36
13.25	11.18	8.40	—	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.37	13.16
18.26	15.16	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.46	10.50	8.27
20.05	16.48	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.	Miles		Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				
3.55	14.50	d. Yenchowfu a.	11.15	23.40
4.50	15.45	a. Tsiningchow d.	10.20	22.45

Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line						
4.50	9.20	21.25	d. Lincheng a.	7.55	17.55	0.40
6.00	10.30	22.35	a. Tsaochuang d.	6.45	16.45	23.30

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from River ports: Mr. and Mrs. Vida, Mr. E. Fanstone, Mrs. Hones, Mrs. F. Hones.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo from River ports: Capt. and Mrs. Davey.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong: Major Buck, Mr. Wilkinson, Capt. Melaxas.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. Pratt.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan: Mrs. B. Kaige, Mrs. T. Smit, Messrs. T. McIntyre, F. Petrucci.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru from San Francisco: Mrs. E. C. Allan, Misses H. Borjeson, E. Christofferson, I. F. Johnson, A. Mortenson, L. Romagoy, Rear-Admiral Chen Ngen-tao, Capt. Fuh Chen, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Himrod, Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Irwine, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Jepson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kingdom, Capt. King Ting-hsu, Rev. J. Nyreffin, Capt. and Mrs. G. Peel, Admiral Ting Sing-lee, Lieut. Tsu Chang-chu, Messrs. H. Beeson, R. J. Clarke, N. H. Crawford, P. W. Cotton, D. Drison, H. M. Eldridge, S. Feslau, Y. Fukuhara, R. M. Gartiff, W. R. Harvey, H. Holgate, R. W. Johnston, K. Kosuge, Henry Marco, J. W. Mears, S. H. McKean, P. R. Moore, R. Murakami, G. Okada, J. K. Perez, R. C. Phillippo, F. R. Pendleton, K. Sakurai, T. C. Westbrook, Mr. and Mrs. K. Susuki; through passengers for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Agassiez, Mr. and Mrs. J. Breault, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Kennedy and 4 children, Mrs. L. Steensby, Mrs. W. S. Thompson, Miss M. A. Thompson, Messrs. M. Bianey, J. H. Dilks, F. A. Joseph, W. Kievits, R. de Kat, R. I. McCorkindale, R. Greer, W. M. McQuaid, J. Miyake, W. T. Pratt, C. E. Quest, M. Tanaka, T. Takahashi, A. Takagi, J. Wyllie.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Fa. Alvares, Mrs. F. J. Cardier, Mrs. Hsu, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Roberts, Mrs. L. E. Hamilton, Dr. J. E. Hultman, Messrs. Yeh Kung-chok, Lam Tit-shing, Wong Sui-kan, A. G. Rendall, Wong Suk-wo, Wai Suk-ming, B. Sanders, S. Stickmest, F. C. Roberts, Roy. Anderson, Yu Kwai-chu, Kung, H. E. Hyde, Li Man-chi, Tong Fong, Hu Fy-lap; through passengers for Vancouver: Lt. Comdr. K. F. Smith, Mrs. Sit Hang John and child, Mrs. Ma Wan and infant, Miss Herst, Mrs. Ip Chan Shi, Mrs. Yee Shi, Mrs. Tong Shee, Mrs. Ung Shee, Mrs. Leung Shee, Mrs. Ng. Shee, Mrs. Ng Lin Toi, Mrs. Louis Shee, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Raven and 2 children, Messrs. R. H. Van Sank, Ip Fong, Wm. Ross, D. Thomas, Sit Back Sun, Wong Sing, Wong Yu-yi, Chu Chan-si, Chan Sze-tai, Willie May Wing, Chin Dong-ying, Hom Tong-sing, Chin Ho, Hoy Wing-tseung, Chan Wah-cheung, W. H. Oldfield, Lam Yam-toi, Lai Yap-yung, U. A. Valder, P. E. Holm, Simpson Blackwood, H. S. Yates.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang for Hankow: Mrs. B. Reid, Mr. H. Smith.

Per C. N. s.s. Fengtien for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss E. Gribble and 2 infants.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Tsingtao: Mr. V. O. Riley.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Miller, Rev. Father Marchand and attendant, Rev. Father Roger, Rev. Father Gibert, Capt. Eedy, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Messrs. Lambert, A. Patterson.

Per Blue Funnel s.s. Eurylochus for Singapore: Captains Tharpe, Greer and Marriott, Dr. Berzin, Mr. F. W. Chaffle and 2 Indian Soldiers.

Per Blue Funnel s.s. Rhesus for London: 40 Chinese students.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru and Yamashiro Maru for Japan: Messrs. H. S. McKee, Kano, W. F. Beaman, J. C. Holmes, Tanaka, Sato, Takahira, T. Caramans, Kimura, Hiraoka, Sudo, Nagami, A. Nzvarini, V. Manenti, G. Scognamiglie, G. Dongo, Mr. and Mrs. Nakamura, Miss C. S. Benseman, Mr. and Mrs. Bojeson, Mr. and Mrs. Classing, Mrs. Christiansen.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru for Hongkong: Misses Clank, E. Morrison, Mesher, G. R. Y. Spratt, Van der Flier, Rev. A. E. Claxton, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dodwell, Dr. H. Fowler, Mrs. Figuerado and son, Mr. and Mrs. U. Galluzzi, Major and Mrs. Hewitt, and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffstet, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnstone, Dr. J. Lawney, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. V. J. S. Rumble, Messrs. C. Barnard, T. M. Greamer, Cho Hou-kwan, H. M. de Silva, J. A. B. de Silva, A. E. Fearnely, A. E. Keen, P. J. Keerby, Kogan, G. P. Lamnert, D. W. Munton, H. P. Matheius, S. S. Orloff, A. L. Pinkerton, W. H. Smith, S. Sayegusa, U. J. Tsuka, Williams.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan for Vancouver: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ahlstrand, Rev. J. Baillie, Mrs. W. Barrie, Miss W. Barrie, Mrs. M. T. Bryan, Mrs. R. W. Burton, Misses N. Evans, N. Fuhl, H. A. Gough, H. M. Huggvist, M. L. Stearns, E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Harnsberger, and family, Lieut. W. L. Lalor, Mr. and Mrs. G. Milgraum, Mrs. J. A. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Robinson, Messrs. C. E. Bernhill, L. C. Chang, S. H. Chen, A. Fenus, Y. S. Kwa, L. L. Hui, D. Rouse, V. K. Tsoo, C. L. Waung, A. Walker, D. Warnes, H. Yuen, H. S. Ying, L. Y. Zung.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton ...	Methven	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
TOMORROW							
Vladivostok and Siberia .	Via P. & H.	17.00					
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Chefoo	Hsinkong	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Haean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Chikugo M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train						
Ningpo	Hsin Peking		..	17.00		..	17.00
Tientsin	Train	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, November 25.							
Hongkong	Shantung	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton ...	Shantung	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	China	16.00	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Koonshing	14.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin....	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
Vladivostock and Siberia .	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..				17.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton....	Hangsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong....	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Singan	..	10.30	..	..	..	18.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	Pakhoi	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via U.S.A.	*China	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30
Wednesday, November 26.							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton....	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong.....	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, November 27.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Shengking	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin....	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Africa	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Friday, November 28.							
Swatow and Hongkong ...	Yingchow	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

*Marked mail.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 22	—	River ports	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	—	River ports	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 22	—	River ports	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 22	—	River ports	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 22	—	River ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov. 22	—	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Nov. 22	—	Nanking	Toyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Nov. 22	—	Chinwangtao	Toho Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Nov. 22	—	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 22	—	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 22	—	New York	Eurylochus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	—	Wuhu	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 22	—	Canton, ports	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 22	—	Canton, ports	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	—	Tientsin, ports	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	—	London, ports	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	—	Tsingtau	Fuku Maru	Jap.	S. & Co.
Nov. 22	—		Silver Shell	Br.	A.P. Co.
Nov. 22	—	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	—	Dairen	Toyosaki Maru	Jap.	F. & Co.
Nov. 22	—	Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov. 22	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov. 22	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. China Nov. 25

For United Kingdom
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru Nov. 29

For France, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx ..Dec. 6

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Nov. 24

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Nov. 2[illegible]
Per s.s. Justin ...... Nov. 26

From United Kingdom
Per B. & S. s.s. Tydeus Dec. 2

From France
Per M. M. s.s. Andre Lebon Nov. 24

Siccawei Weather Report

21.—The depression raises a storm at Irkutsk. The typhoon about lat. 15 deg., inclines more to W.N.W. and threatens E. Luzon. Center of the anticyclone between Szechuen and Hunan. Fine day in China, overcast or rainy at the Philippines. Very strong monsoon in the Formosa Strait.

22.—Morning fine and cold. The barometer is still slowly falling. The breeze is backing to W.S.W.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$550
Chartered	$330 S.
Russo-Asiatic	£80 CNI
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$440 S
North China	$180 B.
Union of Canton .	Hk. 195
Yangtsze	$270
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire ..	$340 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$240 S.
Indo-China Pref. .	$20 B.
"Shell"	215/- S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 14
Oriental Cons. ...	25/-
Raub	$2.10
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	$182 B.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 124
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 28
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 172½
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 104 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 64
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 650
E-wo Pref	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 360
Oriental	Tls. 250
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 320
Kungyik	Tls. 53
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 34
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 83
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$190 B.
Green Island	$7 B.
Langkats	Tls. 19½
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6 B.
Weeks	Tls. 11¼ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3¼
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21¼ B.
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.55
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.60
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.75
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1⅛
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5⅛
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 11½
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9 B.
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2⅛
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.75
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 3
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1⅛
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 13½
Ulobri	Tls. 2⅛
Ziangbe	Tls. 4
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 65
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 18 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 74½
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 150 S.

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. Central 298

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 25	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 25	—	New York v. Suez	Slavic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
Nov. 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov. 30		Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 30	—	New York	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Nov. —	—	New York v. Suez	C. of Newcastle	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 1	—	B'ton & N. York v. Suez	Wytheville	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 1	—	New York	Arna	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 3	—	Seattle	Endicott	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 3	—	San Francisco	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
Dec. 4	—	Portland	West Munham	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 4	—	Portland	Nishmaha	Am.	A Line
Dec. 5	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Dec. 5	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 7	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 14	—	New York	Knight Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 17	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 20	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 20	—	New York	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 20	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 20	—	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec. 21	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Dec. 23	—	San Fancisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 28	—	New York	Tokushima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 28	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 30	—	San Francisco	Cadaretta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 30	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br	S. Tomes
Jan. 3	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 3	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 15	—	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 31	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 25	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 26	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 29	—	Kobe	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 2	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 3	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 23	—	Singapore	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov. 23	—	Marseilles	Indo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov. 25	—	Marseilles	Yonan Maru	Jap.	M. M. Cie.
Nov. 27	—	Trieste	Nippon	Ital.	D. & Co.
Dec. 1	—	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 2	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Dec. 2	—	London	Cardiganshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Dec. 3	—	Liverpool	Tsushima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 3	—	London	Kalomo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 5	—	London, etc.	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 5	—	Marseilles, Antwerp	Comdt. Dorise	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Dec. 6	—	Calcutta	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 6	—	London	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec. 7	—	London	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 8	—	London	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 12	—	Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 14	—	London	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Dec. 18	—	London, etc.	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 22	—	Marseilles, London	Kashgar	Br.	M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 23	—	Hongkong	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov. 23	—	H'kong & Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 24	M.N.	Wenchow, Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 24	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 24	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Nov. 25	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 25	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 26	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 27	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 29	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 30	—	F'chow, K'lung, T'kao	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec. 10	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 13	—	Manila, Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 14	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 18	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 23	—	Tsingtau & Dairen	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Nov. 25	—	Tientsin	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 25	noon	Tientsin	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 25	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 25	noon	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Nov. 25	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 25	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 26	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Pakhoi	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 26	—	Dairen, Tientsin	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 27	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 29	D.L.	Tsingtau	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 30	—	Tientsin, Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec. 5	8.00*	Tsingtau & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 23	noon	Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 23	—	Pukow	Kian	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 24	—	Wuhu	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Nov. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 22	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 22	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov. 22	—	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov. 22	—	Liverpool	Laertes	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	—	Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	—	Chinwangtao	Nikkai Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 22	—	Chinwangtao	Hwahchie	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Nov. 22	—	Chinwangtao	Providence	Nov.	W. & Co.
Nov. 22	—	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br.	K.M.A.
Nov. 22	—	Chinwangtao	Koukai Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Nov. 22	—	River ports	Kian	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	—	River ports	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 22	—	River ports	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	—	River ports	Tungwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 22	—	River ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 22	—	River ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov. 22	—	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 22	—	Japan	Gokensan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov. 22	—	Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	—		Shinan Maru	Jap.	

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 5 and 6 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	A.M. Time M	A.M. Range Ft.	A.M. Range In.	P.M. Time H	P.M. Time M	P.M. Range Ft.	P.M. Range In.
0	25	6	10	0	41	9	3

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
11	42	11	59

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises H	Moon Rises M	Moon Sets H	Moon Sets M	Sun Rises H	Sun Rises M	Sun Sets H	Sun Sets M	Daylight H	Daylight M	Dark H	Dark M
6	53 a.m.	5	29 p.m.	6	33	4	58	5	48	5	43

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For November 30.23 in
768.0 mm.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(MAIN LINE)

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashan	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan	dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashan	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

(KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE)

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow......	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou.........	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Zahkou.......	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Hangchow....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao..	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

E. Rammarant Co.

Business and Official Notices

ESTABLISHED 1874

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
46 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, November 24th.—Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, November 27th.—Household Furniture at 21 Rue de Soeurs.

SATURDAY, November 29th.—Superior Household Furniture and effects at 20 Studley Avenue.

FURS

We shall be holding our usual auction of Furs, etc. at an early date, full particulars will be advertised later.

NEW CARPETS, ETC:

Our last consignment of Carpets, Winter requisites and Aluminium ware is shortly expected, the auction date will be announced later.

An established New York Engineering Company, handling a full line of Machine Tools, Industrial and Railway Equipment, desire connection with Shanghai house desiring to open or extend their Mechanical Department. The service of an Engineer in China would be supplied by the New York Company. We would like to discuss our method of operation. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

26548

LOST

The following documents which were placed in a leather bag are hereby declared null and void as the bag together with contents has been lost:—

Yu Feng Storage a/c re 200 bags Bran (No. 284) issued to Heng Hsing;

Yu Feng Storage a/c re 100 bags Bran (No. 318) issued to Chang Yu;

Two Bank Drafts issued by Kuang Yuan Chuang:

No. 5,299 for Tls. 96.525, 10th moon 9th day due;

No. 5,298 for Tls. 188.10, 10th moon 9th day due.

Three Cheques drawn by Chang Yu on the Commercial Bank:

No. 14,585 for $100.00, 10th moon 2nd day due;

No. 14,586 for $100.00, 10th moon 2nd day due;

No. 14,587 for $100.00, 10th moon 2nd day due.

Drawn by Chang Yu on Wo Tai Bank No. 35 for Tls. 30, 10th moon 2nd day;

Drawn by Chang Yu on Hsin Hwa Bank No. 30 for $100; No. 21 for $100; No. 22 for $100; all due on 10th moon 2nd day.

Flour Indent for 3,000 bags of "Ship" Brand Flour sold to Lo Yee Tai by Chun Tsu Kee.

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at Pei Hsin King (Pootung).

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FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

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NOTICE to LADIES'

"Elegante" 5A Broadway
Great Annual Sale
of
Hats, Veils, Ribbon, Etc.

26557

The Venus Fire and Marine Assurance Co., Limited.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Section 187 of the Companies Ordinances, a General Meeting of the Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Seth, Mancell & Co., 38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai on Tuesday, 10th December, 1919, at 3.30 p.m. at which meeting the liquidator will lay before the shareholders present an account of his acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding up during the year preceding 21st October 1919.

A. H. MANCELL,
Liquidator.

Shanghai, 22nd November, 1919.

26551

The Shanghai Co-operative Society, Ltd.

NOTICE

Will Members of the above Society please note that the Second Annual General Meeting will be held in the Palace Hotel, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 5.30 p.m., when a full attendance is requested.

26554

NEAR BEER, BAD BEER OR GOOD BEER?

There's plenty of Near Beer and Bad Beer, but very little Good Beer.

RESCH'S AUSTRALIAN LAGER BEER

is Good Beer and obtainable at First-Class Bars and many Clubs.

RESCH'S AUSTRALIAN LAGER BEER

will remind you of other times, other places.

As supplied to the Astor House, Palace Hotel, Shepherd's Café, etc. If your dealer does not keep this beer in stock, telephone the Sole Agents:

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Phone 2021

Notice To Mariners

No. 691.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

Yangtsze River—Tungchow Channel.

Buoys moved—Buoy withdrawn—Buoy established.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 548, NOTICE is hereby given that the following alterations have been made in the buoyage of the Tungchow Channel, Yangtsze River:—

The Reach Buoy has been moved and from the new position of the Buoy Plover Point Beacon bears S. 33° 40' E., distant 5.54 miles, its characteristics remaining unchanged.

The Central Buoy has been moved and from the new position of the Buoy Fushan Pagoda bears S. 78° W., distant 6.82 miles, its characteristics remaining unchanged.

The Bank Buoy has been moved and from the new position of the Buoy Fushan Pagoda bears S. 66½° W., distant 5.64 miles, its characteristics remaining unchanged.

The Turning Buoy has been moved and from the new position of the Buoy Fushan Pagoda bears S. 52¾° W., distant 5.24 miles, its characteristics remaining unchanged.

The Upper Crossing Buoy has been discontinued.

A black buoy surmounted by a black spherical daymark and to be known as the Pagoda Buoy has been established to mark the western side of the Northern approach to the Tungchow Channel. From the Buoy Langshan Pagoda bears N. 49° E., distant 4.13 miles.

All bearings given are magnetic.

By Order of the Inspector
General of Customs.
T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

The Maritime Customs,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 21st November, 1919.

26542

Special Notice To Mariners

No. 553.

Marine Department Chart No. 3.

Correction Plan.

A Correction Plan for Marine Department Chart No. 3, showing recent soundings in the Tungchow Channel, is now procurable free on application.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 22nd November, 1919

26549

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS

For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

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TYPEWRITERS in all makes
Y. & E. Filing Supplies
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COLUMBIA Ribbons and Carbons
VENUS Copying and Office Pencils
MACHINES for Numbering, Dating, etc.
SENTINEL Cheque-Writers
LOOSE-LEAF Ledgers, Binders, etc.
PENCIL SHARPENERS Climax, Chicago, etc.
PAPER FASTENERS and Punches
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THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.

Phone: Central 4778
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22 Nanking Road, Shanghai
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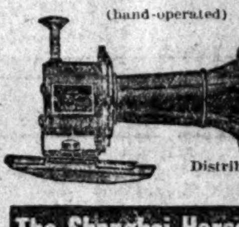

(hand-operated) is the superior of any hand-operated horn made, no matter what the price may be. It always makes them PAY ATTENTION!

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26259

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We have just received a new shipment of

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THE GUARANTEED FIRE-PROOF STEEL SAFE.

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Sole Agents for China.

26437

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DANCING lessons given by an experienced teacher. Terms $3 per lesson or 5 lessons for $12. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.

26556

MATRIMONY

YOUNG lady wishes correspond with gentleman, view matrimony. No objection widower with children, or outport. Apply to Box 394, THE CHINA PRESS.

26436

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET: Several suites of offices of one, two and three rooms, near Bund. One suite has three very large rooms on ground floor. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

26559

STORE to let, best location in foreign district in Nanking Road, with long lease and moderate rate of rent. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

26525 D.3

TO LET, space in light, airy godown in Central district. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

26533 N.28

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPER

Do you want foreign trade connections? We can get them for you in any country. Apply to Box 368. THE CHINA PRESS.

26371 N.26

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, excellent, eight-roomed, modern residence, in Avenue Joffre, garage, tennis. For further particulars and permission to inspect, apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26497

TO LET, 8 Route des Soeurs, excellent seven-roomed residence, modern. Apply premises for inspection; other particulars with J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26337

TO LET, 20 Robinson Road, excellent ten-roomed residence with garage, facing Park. Rent only Taels 90. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26137

MISCELLANEOUS

AUTOMOBILE driving taught to ladies by expert lady driver. Apply to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.

26548 N.23

PROFESSIONAL

WANTED, a Portuguese teacher. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

26413 N.22

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED unfurnished house two or three bedrooms modern sanitary arrangements and conveniences, Tennis lawn and garage. French concession or Western District preferred. Apply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.

26555 N.29

WANTED to rent, small furnished or unfurnished house (preferably furnished) or apartment for man and wife. French concession or Western district preferred. Must have occupancy by December 1st. Send particulars, including terms and particulars, to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.

26531 N.25

WANTED, furnished, four-roomed flat or house, from December 1st or January 1st, Central, Western district or French-town. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.

26534 N.23

WANTED, a modern house with six rooms, in Western district. Apply to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS.

26491 N.26

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, after office hours, by an ambitious Britisher, any kind of work. Well acquainted with accounts; knows stenography; very reliable. Confidential work a speciality. Apply to Box 414, THE CHINA PRESS.

26524 N.28

YOUNG MAN, Czech, highly educated, speaking and writing English, French, Russian, German and Italian, wants situation. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

26523 N.25

ADVERTISER, highly recommended, seeks responsible position. Can manage local branch or take charge of import or export department. Excellent opportunity for engaging an experienced local business man. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.

26522 N.25

ACCOUNT departure for America, desire secure situation for my very reliable chauffeur; careful driver, willing worker, absolutely honest; no kumshaw. Apply Nafra Co., 1 The Bund.

26510 N.23

AMERICAN ENGINEER offers his service for sales work. Energetic and good appearance. Has lived thirteen years in China. Apply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

26429

POSITION WANTED by American mechanical engineer, at present employed in the Philippines. Will be open for engagement on or after January 1st, 1919. Competent to superintend steel construction, steam plant, and general machinery installation. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

26355 D. 14

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
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Board. Residence.
Apply
Mrs. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, facing south, a large, double, newly furnished room with verandah and private bathroom, suitable for two bachelors or married couple. Excellent cuisine, all modern comforts. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, with board, a good-sized room, bathroom attached. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace.

ROOMS with board. Comfortable home, excellent cuisine, reasonable charges. 16 East Seward Road.

26540 N.28

SUNNY furnished room, with bath, for gentleman. Breakfast if desired. Location central; reference. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.

26545 N.23

TO LET, nicely furnished front room, with bath and verandah attached, suitable for bachelors, with board, in private family. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

26541 N.23

TO LET, well-furnished front room with board, suitable for married couple or two friends. Hot and cold water, telephone. Bubbling Well district. Apply to Box 405, THE CHINA PRESS.

26504

WANTED, two or three furnished rooms, with board, for American with family of three. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

26534 N.23

TO LET, well-furnished room, with board, in Avenue Joffre, private family. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

26502 N.23

TO LET, from December 1st, furnished room with board, facing south, with verandah, in private family, 90 Carter Road.

26492 N.25

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N.25

POSITIONS OPEN at all times for expert bookkeepers. We teach Bookkeeping, Cost Accounting, Higher Accounting, Certified Public Accounting, Railroad Accounting, etc. Instruction easy to understand and apply. Hundreds of I.C.S. graduates in China holding responsible positions. Ask for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, by an American Import and Export firm, a stenographer with at least 6 months experience. Reply stating experience and salary expected, to Box No. 425, THE CHINA PRESS.

26550 N.23

WANTED, by British Chamber of Commerce efficient steno-typist. Apply at No. 1 The Bund, between 12 and 12.30.

26558 N.26

WANTED, compradore experienced in canning business. Excellent prospects for right man. Apply to Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS.

26521 N.25

WANTED, for long-established hong, piece goods department manager, thoroughly conversant with local markets and British-American products. Address to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.

26535 N.23

LADY'S MAID WANTED, one with experience preferred; good salary. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.

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WANTED: Well known American house desires the services of an expert steno-typist in a Private Secretarial capacity. Position permanent with opportunity for advancement. Salary to start, Taels 225. Replies to Box No. 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

26498 N.25

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by American gentleman well furnished room, no board. Must be central. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.

26553 N.25

WANTED for three or four months complete and well furnished apartment, two bed rooms, or board with private family, French Concession or Western District preferred. American family of three. Apply to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.

26555 N.29

WANTED to rent, flat, furnished or unfurnished, centrally located, as early as possible. Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

26479 N.21

WANTED, a furnished room in a private family, with board for two and two-years'-old baby, in Western district. Preferably facing south, with telephone and bath. Please state terms and particulars to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.

26507 N.23

Exchange and Mart

INDIAN, twin-cylinder, motor cycle for quick sale. New and in first-class condition. Bargain sacrifice, $275, or best offer. Address Box 688, American Post Office.

26547 N.23

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

25147

A CHRISTMAS SALE of Anking Colored Cross-stitch work will be held on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 24th and 25th at 6a Seward Road.

26508 N.23

FOR SALE, Remington .30 calibre automatic rifle and 300 rounds soft point ammunition. May be seen at Squires Bingham Company.

26537 N.23

FOR SALE, Indian light-twin motor-cycle, new 1919 model. A.1. running condition, only few months old. Owner leaving Shanghai. Accept $250 or nearest offer. Apply to Box 407, THE CHINA PRESS.

26506 N.23

TYPEWRITER for sale, new Monarch, 2 colored ribbon, visible; price very moderate. Apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.

26520 N.21

FOR SALE, self-starting Ford touring car. Owner-driven, excellent condition, reliable and economical. Sound proposition. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.

26499 N.22

FOR SALE: Piano (Moutrie upright) slightly used. Fine toned. Owner returning U.S.A. will sell cheap while silver rate is high. Inspection at No. 14 Whangpoo Road between noon and 2 p.m.

26501 N.23

FOR SALE: Steam heating system, complete, including boiler, 7,000 ft. surface heating capacity, 85 radiators and all accessories, cost $12,000, price in U.S. today, will sell for $5,000. All in original cases. Complete list may be seen at office of A. Lafuente, 6 Kiukiang Road.

26406 N.30

5 KW Marconi Wireless Set, absolutely new, in its original cases. Two generators, switchboard, telephones, coils and all accessories ready for installation. Cost in U.S. $13,000. Will sell for $6,000. Complete list may be seen at office of A. Lafuente, 6 Kiukiang Road. Prices quoted are c.i.f. Shanghai, all ready for immediate shipment. Posner, Carter Co., Manila, P.I. Cable address "POCARTER" Manila.

26406 N.30

FOR SALE, Overland 5-seater motor car, just completely overhauled and painted, new tyres, guaranteed to be in perfect condition. In answering reply to Box No. 382, THE CHINA PRESS.

26407 N.23

FOR SALE, motor-boat. Vee-bottom, cedar-built, sedan runabout 24'0" x 6'0" x 1'6". Four-cylinder, four-cycle engine, gas start and kerosine running. H. T. magneto and reverse gear. All in new condition and perfect running order. For price and trials, apply to Box No. 392, THE CHINA PRESS.

26427 N.23

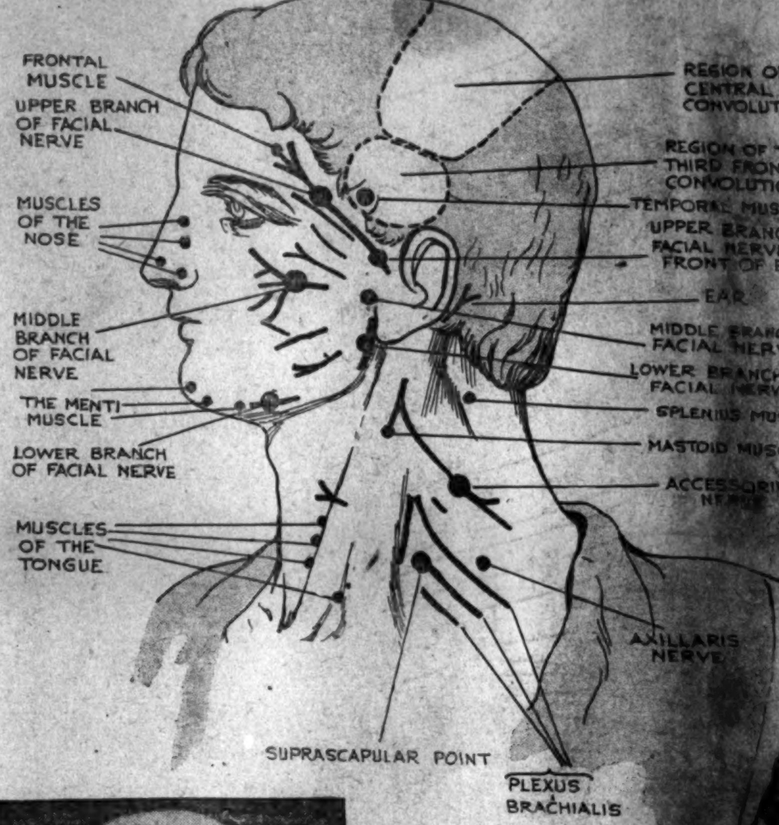
PHILATELISTS: What offers for the following new issues of German stamps (unused):—Deutsches Reich—pf. 2½ (4), 7½ (4), 10 (2), 15 (2), 20 (2), 40 (2), 75 (1); Deutsche National Versammlung—pf. 10 and 25. Reply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dr. Dercum's Treatment for Neurasthenia

President Wilson's Nerve Specialist Explains in a Recent Medical Book Just What Should Be Done for Nervous Breakdown

Dr. Francis X. Dercum, the distinguished specialist on diseases of the nerves, was the first expert called to President Wilson's bedside when Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his family doctor, realized that Mr. Wilson was not making progress.

Dr. Dercum is Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and has written a well-known book, "Rest, Suggestion and Other Therapeutic Measures in Nervous and Mental Diseases." In this book the famous specialist explains just what should be done in the treatment of nervous breakdown. The suggestions for treatment printed below on this page are from Dr. Dercum's book, and they are being followed in the treatment of President Wilson so far as the particular symptoms and requirements in the distinguished patient's case require them.


FRONTAL MUSCLE
UPPER BRANCH OF FACIAL NERVE
MUSCLES OF THE NOSE
MIDDLE BRANCH OF FACIAL NERVE
THE MENTI MUSCLE
LOWER BRANCH OF FACIAL NERVE
MUSCLES OF THE TONGUE
REGION OF CENTRAL CONVOLUTIONS
REGION OF THE THIRD FRONTAL CONVOLUTION
TEMPORAL MUSCLE
UPPER BRANCH OF FACIAL NERVE IN FRONT OF EAR
EAR
MIDDLE BRANCH OF FACIAL NERVE
LOWER BRANCH OF FACIAL NERVE
SPLENIUS MUSCLE
MASTOID MUSCLE
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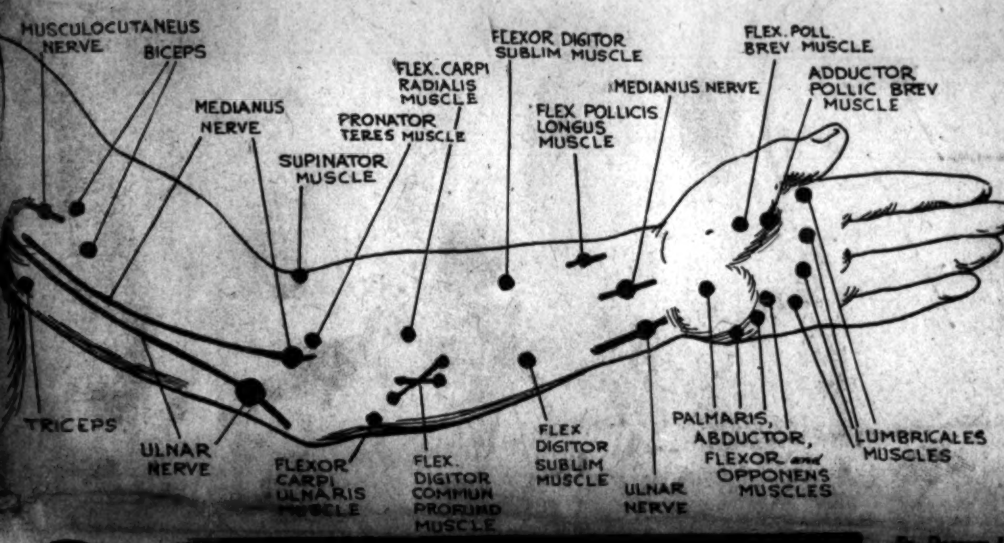

MUSCULOCUTANEUS NERVE
BICEPS
MEDIANUS NERVE
SUPINATOR MUSCLE
PRONATOR TERES MUSCLE
FLEX. CARPI RADIALIS MUSCLE
FLEXOR DIGITOR SUBLIM MUSCLE
FLEX POLLICIS LONGUS MUSCLE
MEDIANUS NERVE
FLEX. POLL. BREV MUSCLE
ADDUCTOR POLLIC BREV MUSCLE
TRICEPS
ULNAR NERVE
FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS MUSCLE
FLEX. DIGITOR COMMUN PROFUND MUSCLE
FLEX. DIGITOR SUBLIM MUSCLE
ULNAR NERVE
PALMARIS, ABDUCTOR, FLEXOR and OPPONENS MUSCLES
LUMBRICALES MUSCLES

How to Cure "Nervous Prostration"

From Dr. Francis X. Dercum's Book "Rest, Suggestion and Other Therapeutic Measures in Nervous and Mental Diseases," Published by P. Blakiston's Sons & Co.

"IN the demands that modern civilization makes upon the individual," writes Dr. Dercum, "the undue expenditure of energy that results in over-fatigue is a frequent occurrence. As a result, a condition is established in which neither physiologic rest nor food suffice any longer to rest the organism and the equilibrium observed in health. Gradually a well-defined neurosis (nervous disease) becomes established, and this is widely known among the laity as 'nervous prostration' and among physicians as neurasthenia."

Dr. Dercum then proceeds to discuss the symptoms of nervous breakdown, many of which have been announced as a part of President Wilson's trouble—the intense headaches, pains in the eyes, disturbed vision, backache, pains in the legs and arms cough, tender spots along the spine, the feeling of numbness in the legs, sensitiveness of the scalp and at other times sensitiveness of the face, the teeth, the gums and other organs.

Dr. Dercum also mentions other disturbances of the nerves all over the body, which he describes as "prickling, creeping or velvety sensations" and disturbance of the special senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell. Frequently the patient is not able to read for more than a few minutes at a time, because of the blurring of the letters and because of the headache that is produced. There is often intense annoyance from the ordinary light that comes in through the window, so that the patient must protect his eyes with smoked glasses, and the complaint that everything appears misty or as though seen through a veil.

Patients frequently complain, Dr. Dercum explains, that they cannot hear properly or understand what is said to them, and yet at the same time they are extremely sensitive to noises which, although insignificant, disturb them acutely.

This is accompanied by ringing in the ears, and disorders of smell and of taste are often present, the patient complaining of annoying smells and peculiar tastes which do not exist.

A very grave series of symptoms also are connected with the brain. The general nervous exhaustion reaches into the skull and the patient's mind becomes affected. Aside from his general irritability and impatience he is incapable of long continued mental effort. He is unable to fix his attention upon a subject, and if he endeavors to do so vague and confused impressions and ideas follow instead of a clear mental activity. At the same time painful sensations arise with headache and giddiness, with loss of memory, until it is not uncommon for the patient to declare that he is "losing his mind."

Along with this goes a lessening in the strength of will and associated with this there is also a lack of decision and the patient becomes vacillating and undecided and is even incapable of coming to a decision regarding even trivial matters.

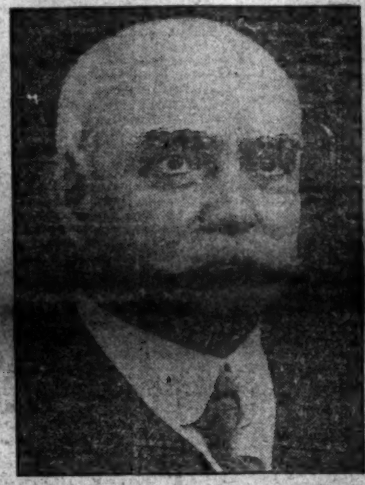
Another distressing feature of neurasthenia is pointed out by Dr. Dercum. The patient is unusually sensitive and often feels hurt by fancied neglect or oversight on the part of friends or relatives. His emotions are readily excited. Totally inadequate causes may provoke marked depression and at other times boisterous laughter. A play at a theatre or a newspaper article may provoke him to tears and he may be pursued by unreasoning fears.

The symptoms of fear are quite remarkable. The patient may have an attack of fear while he is alone and becomes morbidly afraid of being left alone. There are also many special forms of fear to which the medical profession have given special names. "Thus some neurasthenics are attacked by fear," Dr. Dercum writes, "when they find themselves in open places—agoraphobia; in others, the fear comes on when they find themselves in narrow or close places—claustrophobia; the fear of being alone is called monophobia; the fear of crowds—anthrophobia, and so on."

Furthermore, the night holds terrors for the patient. He is likely to be troubled with insomnia and lie awake for long hours pursued by fears and worries and pains. And if he falls asleep he is frequently disturbed by distressing dreams.

"The patient dreams of murders, or terrible accidents, of being pursued by great danger, and, not infrequently awakens suddenly in a paroxysm of fright. Startling dreams, the nightmare, the incubus are by no means uncommon."

Passing to method of treatment, Dr. Dercum discusses the importance of an ample dietary and especially recommends milk. Little can be accomplished, the specialist declares, by the use of medicines, although a few drops of tincture of nux vomica given before meals will be of service to tone up the digestion, and a dose of effervescent sodium phosphate given before breakfast is useful if the bowels are sluggish, or small doses of fluid extract of cascara may be used—from eight to fifteen drops three times daily after meals. Occasionally the headache is so severe that it is necessary to use some analgesic; in such cases Dr. Dercum advises the avoidance of the use of the coal tar products and suggests increasing doses of fluid extract of cannabis indica—from one to five drops repeated every two hours until the pain is relieved.



Dr. Francis X. Dercum, President Wilson's Specialist, Who Is Directing His Treatment for Nervous Breakdown.

Bathing and rubbing are important, but not to such an extent as to exaggerate the general weakness of the patient. The temperature of the bath the doctor regards as of considerable importance because the circulation of neurasthenics is feeble, the extremities are apt to be cold and livid and the result is that they do not as a rule react well to cold baths. His experience teaches him that the bath should be taken with water as warm as the patient can bear, not extending more than eight minutes and followed by gentle but efficient rubbing. The bath should be taken in the evening shortly before retiring.

The primary effect of the application of water, of course, is to cleanse the skin, while the subsequent rubbing with a towel flushes its capillaries. When the evening bath proves of no avail in insomnia, another device is suggested. A drip sheet is provided and the patient stands in a few inches of warm water while a cold wet sheet is thrown about him. He is then vigorously rubbed with the wet sheet until a reaction is established. Another suggestion is a hot feet pack; the patient is wrapped in a sheet wrung out of water at a temperature of 110 degrees F., covered with blankets and allowed to remain in the pack for an hour.

Massage is important, but it must be massage done with skill. The massage should, in the beginning of the treatment, be very gentle and superficial in character and should be applied for only a short time. Gentle and superficial stroking soothes the patient and, if done in the evening, may put the patient to sleep.

Little by little the massage should be increased both in depth and vigor, and after the expiration of a week or ten days full, vigorous massage may be given and its duration increased to about an hour.

Toward the latter part of the massage treatment there should be gradually added to the massage passive movements of the limbs, these being flexed, extended, rotated and abducted from the body in various directions. Electricity is not as valuable as massage, but it is useful in stimulating nutrition and later on in the treatment may be used to stimulate the muscles with benefit.

"As a rule," the doctor says, "electricity should be applied in the form of a slowly interrupted faradaic current; and the nurse, who has been previously instructed in the more important motor points, makes the application in such a way that each group of muscles undergoes a given number of separate contractions. The applications should be at first limited to the flexors and extensors of the forearms and legs. Later, they may be made to the thighs, arms and trunk."

Dr. Dercum feels very strongly on the value of milk for the patient and even advises as much as twelve or more ounces of milk to be taken six times a day—with meals, between meals and at bedtime. In many cases from two to three quarts should be given in addition to the regular food and the patient should be able to digest the entire amount.

Method of Wrapping the Patient with the Drip Sheet.

The Patient Stands in a Few Inches of Warm Water While a Cold Sheet Is Thrown Around Him.

"Occasionally we find that the patient," Dr. Dercum writes, "presents an actual idiosyncrasy with regard to the milk, and is either unable to digest it at all or is able to digest it only with difficulty or in small quantities, even when it is modified in various ways. Under such circumstances it is necessary to resort to egg-feeding. Eggs are best given raw, and should be given in increasing number daily. The procedure is as follows: A raw egg is carefully opened and dropped into a cup in such a way that the yolk is not broken. The patient is then directed to swallow the egg whole with a single effort. As a rule, the trick is readily acquired and the patient experiences no unpleasant taste or other disagreeable sensation. It is best to administer the egg without salt, lemon-juice, or other attempt at flavoring. The white of egg is practically tasteless, and this is all that comes in contact with the tongue so long as the yolk remains unbroken."

At first, as a rule, one raw egg between meals is ordered; then the number is increased to two, three, four, five, six or more, as circumstances permit. Afterward raw eggs are added to each meal, the number being cautiously increased to as many as the patient is able to take; the eggs should be swallowed immediately after the food of the meal proper has been taken. In this way six to eighteen or even more eggs a day can be given to neurasthenics, and, strange to say, readily digested by them.

If the feeding be restricted to eggs exclusively the number may be very large indeed. Exceptionally the skin acquires a yellowish tinge. It appears that in massive egg-feeding some of the protein of the yolk may pass unchanged into the blood.

This may alarm the patient, as it suggests an attack of jaundice. However, the discoloration is a brighter yellow than that seen in jaundice and does not involve the conjunctiva. It disappears if the egg-feeding be discontinued or if the yolks be withdrawn and the egg-feeding restricted to the whites. In a few days the coloring becomes less pronounced and finally fades entirely.

If milk is not acceptable to the patient, buttermilk may be substituted and digested without difficulty. Buttermilk may for a time be given exclusively or both whole milk and buttermilk may be given separately at various intervals during the day, enough buttermilk being used to keep the bowels open.

Dr. Dercum Uses Electric Massage to Stimulate Nutrition and the Muscles.

The Electricity Should Be Applied by a Nurse Who Has Been Carefully Instructed in the Location of the More Important Motor Points, So That the Application Shall Stimulate Each Group of Muscles Until They Undergo a Given Number of Separate Contractions. The Chart of Motor Points of the Head and Arm Given Above Is Made Up from "Nervous and Mental Diseases" by Church & Peterson.

Dr. Dercum Also Uses the Hot Water Pack. The Patient Is Wrapped in a Sheet Wrung Out of Water at a Temperature of 110 Degrees F., Is Then Covered With Blankets and Allowed to Remain in the Pack for an Hour.

The Patient Is Then Vigorously Rubbed with the Wet Sheet Until a Reaction Is Established.

Imitation kumyss is of great value and is frequently retained and well digested when milk fails. Doctor Dercum describes a method of home preparation of imitation kumyss which is very simple and which the nurse should be made to make, as follows:

Dissolve one-sixth of a yeast cake in a little water; add this to a pint of milk which has been raised to about the body temperature; add a dessert spoonful of cane sugar. Pour into a bottle with a mechanical stopper, such as a beer bottle, filling it as far as the neck. Lay the bottle in a warm place for about twelve hours; then on ice. Kumyss is readily taken by many patients who cannot take milk, and it is of great value in other cases by furnishing a substitute which can be given from time to time when the patient grows tired of milk in other forms.

Stimulants are not permitted. White wines or acid wines should be avoided, although occasionally a little claret or Burgundy may be permitted. When the period of absolute rest is terminated and the patient has begun to exercise out of doors, or when the appetite flags a little, a bottle of light beer may, with advantage, be substituted for the milk at dinner. Tobacco should be forbidden or used in very moderate amounts.

The progress of the case can be judged by the increased weight of the patient. The patient should be weighed every two weeks, and increasing weight is an evidence of progress.

"If the case progresses well," Dr. Dercum writes, "there comes an end to the rest in bed period. As the days and weeks pass by, provided the case progresses favorably, various changes are noted. Not only does the patient increase in weight, but there is also a decided improvement in the other physical signs. The muscles become firm, the chilled extremities grow warm, the damp skin becomes dry, and the pallor of the surface gives way to normal flesh tints. At the same time a change is noted in the mental condition of the patient.

"After the first week or ten days of the nervousness and restlessness incident to the initial period of the treatment, the patient passes into a condition of placidity, indifference and contentment. The ever-increasing sense of physical well-being—the luxurious sense of comfort induced by the full feeding, the absolute quiet, and the various physiologic procedures—is such as to induce a state of extreme mental satisfaction. The patient usually remains in this condition until a large degree of improvement has been reached and maintained for some time.

"Sooner or later, however, a reaction sets in. Mental indifference and placidity now give way to spontaneity of thought and action and to a desire for activity, both mental and physical. The patient begins to be restless and to ask the physician when he may leave his bed or when he may begin to exercise."

Home Dinner Gowns

by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

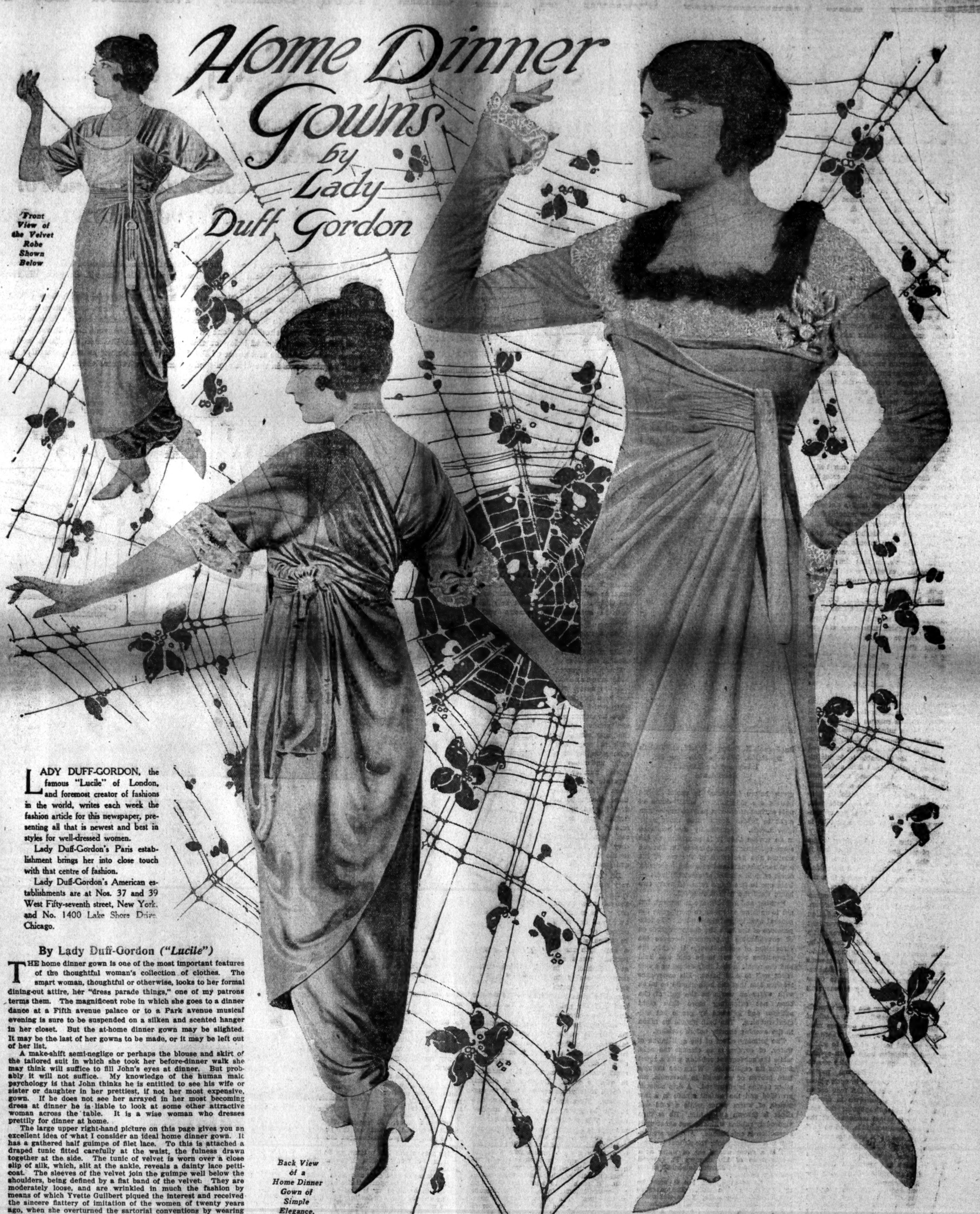
THE home dinner gown is one of the most important features of the thoughtful woman's collection of clothes. The smart woman, thoughtful or otherwise, looks to her formal dining-out attire, her "dress parade things," one of my patrons terms them. The magnificent robe in which she goes to a dinner dance at a Fifth avenue palace or to a Park avenue musical evening is sure to be suspended on a silken and scented hanger in her closet. But the at-home dinner gown may be slighted. It may be the last of her gowns to be made, or it may be left out of her list.

A make-shift semi-neglige or perhaps the blouse and skirt of the tailored suit in which she took her before-dinner walk she may think will suffice to fill John's eyes at dinner. But probably it will not suffice. My knowledge of the human male psychology is that John thinks he is entitled to see his wife or sister or daughter in her prettiest, if not her most expensive, gown. If he does not see her arrayed in her most becoming dress at dinner he is liable to look at some other attractive woman across the table. It is a wise woman who dresses prettily for dinner at home.

The large upper right-hand picture on this page gives you an excellent idea of what I consider an ideal home dinner gown. It has a gathered half guimpe of filet lace. To this is attached a draped tunic fitted carefully at the waist, the fulness drawn together at the side. The tunic of velvet is worn over a close slip of silk, which, slit at the ankle, reveals a dainty lace petticoat. The sleeves of the velvet join the guimpe well below the shoulders, being defined by a flat band of the velvet. They are moderately loose, and are wrinkled in much the fashion by means of which Yvette Guilbert piqued the interest and received the sincere flattery of imitation of the women of twenty years ago, when she overturned the sartorial conventions by wearing long, black, wrinkled gloves in the evening. A broad band of black fur outlines the square neck.

The middle figure shows a back view of another home dinner gown of simple elegance. Unlike the first, it has short sleeves. They are handsomely finished by turned back rows of filet lace.

The upper left-hand figure gives a front view of the velvet gown shown by the middle picture.



Front View of the Velvet Robe Shown Below

Back View of a Home Dinner Gown of Simple Elegance. It Is Made of Velvet in One Tone

An Ideal Home Dinner Gown. A Velvet Tunic Is Attached to a Fur-Trimmed Lace Guimpe

Paris Decides For Longer Skirts And Higher Collars

Paris, October 9.—The exhibitions of clothes for the American trade have been the most important since the summer of 1914. They are not alarmingly new. They are more pictorial than practical in the houses of high renown.

Lanvin makes a picture gallery of her creations. One felt as though one were present at varnishing day at the Salon. Poiret's collection made the same impression. Doucet also accentuated the tableau idea: a procession of lovely clothes to give pleasure to the eye.

There were bad clothes as well as good ones in the parades. This is always true. Houses that heretofore had pleased the Americans failed to please any one, and houses that were unknown and new reaped a harvest. Small houses did a thriving business without a chance of getting the credit from the public, which is continually fed on big and powerful names.

RESULT OF HIGH PRICES

The reason for the latter fact was the high prices at the well known houses. One reckoned on an advance of from 300 to 500 francs over even war prices. Many reasons were given, but one grew weary of them and either refused to buy more than one gown at places where five gowns were usually bought or left the house with a promise to return. The small houses, finding that there was not to be any especially new silhouette except the pannier which the smart French women have worn in their social life since April, offered good gowns at smaller prices than those which ruled at the houses on the Rue de la Paix, the Place Vendome and the Champs Elysees. So they reaped a harvest. And it is quite probable that their fame will rest as much under a bushel as ever. Anyway, the American woman is no longer as keen about a French name as she was. She merely demands a good gown. Under these conditions the American buyer should thrive.

What did they bring out, these houses with big names? American commerce watches these developments with interest. To begin with, there are panniers, as has been foretold for several weeks. Poiret made them in pronounced Velasquex style, Lanvin created them after the Italian style, Paquin used them delicately, Premet modified them, Renee turned them into bustles and Elizabethan trunks. Doucet used crinoline sparingly, but pulled out the material at the hips to give a butterfly effect.

Douellet simplified the silhouette until it was neither novel nor striking. Drecoll got width by flaring circular flounces, Worth went on his own splendid way with evening gowns, but placed huge bows lined with color at one hip to break the straight line.

Martial et Armand kept a narrow underskirt and placed the fullness of the fabric exactly below the hips, letting it flare to the knees, and Bernard fashioned his tailored suits with coats that had a suggestion of the Bourbon godets at the sides.

The one house that did not accept the pannier in any form was a new one by the name of Madeleine et Madeleine, on the Champs Elysees. In those spacious salons, flower filled, the tall mannequins who looked like Anglo-Saxons walked with a stately tread in clinging gowns that had no break in their lines, showing every curve of the figure, but not pinched in at the waist; the kind of jet and velvet, satin and embroidered crepe gowns that America once thought the most distinguished in the dressmaker's power to achieve. Therefore the house was under fire throughout the two weeks of the exhibitions. I talked to Madeleine, the designer, and she was quite sure of her position, having that show of conviction that carries a strong suggestion of authority.

She insists that women are weary of frivolous clothes and of too great emphasis upon the Orient and the Russian. She thinks they are weary of immense hip draperies already; the smart Paris women are, and that the American will never accept them. The time is ripe for a return to the sinuous gown, she thinks, to the long skirt, to richness obtained merely by material and not by wealth of added accessories. Will she win? The autumn will tell. It is an interesting struggle, with all the forces arrayed against one force, but Madeleine says she doesn't have a sleepless night over it, for she is sure the Americans will like her style.

Whenever one goes in one is asked the question of how Americans will like the crinoline on the hips, and the answer depends on the sex of the person questioned, on his or her temperament, or practicality.

The men are for Madeleine's silhouette. The artistic folk like the pictorial gowns, especially as done by Lanvin, Poiret and Doucet. The true commercialist likes the compromisers who are a little fearful of crinolines or the vampire silhouette. There you are. That's true for trade. If the buyers reproduce all the varying fashions of Paris in America this autumn they will catch all the women. There is no authority among fashions here, it is easily seen, so there is no censor for anything that is sent across.

The three pictorial exhibitions so far have been by Poiret, Lanvin and Doucet. Of Poiret's tableaux of Spain and the history of France much has been written. There is the virility of a man in his clothes. They are not feminine. They are like great brush strokes on a canvas.

Lanvin shows a leaning toward Italy in the Renaissance. Here are some of the names of her gowns: Michael Angelo, Gioconda, Santa Lucia, the Doge. Suggestive, surely, of her trend of mind this season. She has brought to her collection an exquisite fastidiousness that is lacking in several collections at houses that should do better. Her gowns are helped by the accessories, the hats, veils, slippers and stockings; they are carefully chosen. The mannequin, through this attention to detail, presents the picture of how a well dressed woman should appear as she leaves her door. You who have struggled over the hat, the shoes, the furs that are to go with a gown or suit you bought can realise the completeness of these costumes. They leave nothing for a woman to worry about.

There's the costume, ready to buy, ready to relieve the mind of further anxiety and shopping.

How many of the American buyers will take each gown with its accessories?

The Italian silhouette that Lanvin introduces is easier to wear than the Velasquez one. She uses much stiff silk, a taffeta weave, as do the other houses, and creates three tiered skirts from it, the upper one at the waist line stiffened with horsehair. It does not bulge one suddenly from the hips; it slides out. The fulness of the next two flounces is left to fall as it will, and it takes a straight course to the ankles. These skirts do not really reach the ankles, but they are not short. There is no knee length among them. Each flounce has some flat type of ornamentation at its hem, usually a wiggle waggle of the material.

The bodice is flat, without a collar, which is a reversal of the fashion established by the other houses, but the Renaissance neckline is in keeping with the silhouette. Around this oblong opening is embroidery in coarse threads and faded colors, such as rust, Saxe blue, old rose. These colors are in favor with this house, for they are worked out in flat roses in the bandeaux worn by young girls with their evening frocks.

The sleeves are odd and different from any other shown, although Poiret does put them in Italian evening coats. They begin small at the armhole, which is lowered, then flare out in wide dimensions to the wrist, not like a Chinese sleeve, but in the shape of a funnel. They are covered with dull-colored embroidery, three colors usually mixed, in a darning stitch, or Florentine design. Under the hem of the sleeve is a tight wrinkled cuff of exquisite lingerie or bright crepe de chine.

There are two of the novelties shown: the Italian silhouette with crinoline at the hips, the flaring sleeve with its gay coloring. There are many others, but they blend in with these, as they are a part of the whole Italian movement.

One feature, for instance, with the crinoline frocks, is the bringing back of the neat, small waistline outlined with a narrow girdle of the material, which is in direct contrast to the fourteenth century straight Italian frocks shown in the same collection with wide belts of the material covered with embroidery in several colors, placed near the hip line. These gowns are slit at each side in the mediaeval manner.

There is a house here that is run by Renee, who was associated for a long time with the house of Premet. It opened last season and made an instant success. The Americans like it. The buyers are lavish in their orders there. So what goes at that house is apt to go in America, or, at least, be given a good trial. This season the house shows a good collection without any pictorial effect or startling novelty, except the treatment of the pannier. The suits show the usual knee length coat and high wrinkled collar, with godet fulness at the sides, and now and then a mass of shiring at the hips, but

(Continued on Page 5)

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS.

A RARE COLLECTION ON BEAUTY HINTS FROM NEAR AND FAR. HOME RECIPES.

Getting Rid of Feminine Moustaches.

"Practical Suggestions."

To women who are annoyed by disfiguring downy hair growths a method of permanently eradicating the same will come as a piece of good news. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be used. Almost any chemist should be able to supply an ounce of this drug. The recommended treatment is designed not only to remove the disfiguring growth instantly, leaving no trace, but also to actually kill the hair roots without irritating the skin.

How to have Thick and Pretty Hair.

"Home Talents."

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only draw-back is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages, which retail at half-a-crown. However, as this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, it really works out very cheaply in the end.

Blackheads, Oily Pores, etc.

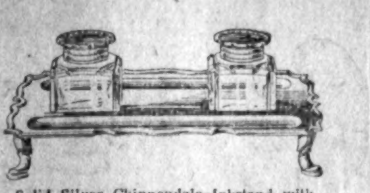
A unique new method instantly removes and corrects them.

The new sparkling face-bath treatment rids the skin of blackheads, oiliness and enlarged pores almost instantly. It is perfectly harmless, pleasant and immediately effective. All you have to do is to drop a stymol tablet, obtained from the chemists, in a glass of hot water, and after the resulting effervescence has subsided dab the affected portions of the face freely with the liquid. When you dry the face you will find that the blackheads come right off on the towel, the large pores contract and efface themselves and the greasiness is all gone, leaving the skin smooth, soft, and cool. This treatment should be repeated a few times at intervals of several days in order to make sure that the result shall be permanent.

Grey Hair Unnecessary.

A simple, old-fashioned home-made lotion that will restore the colour of youth.

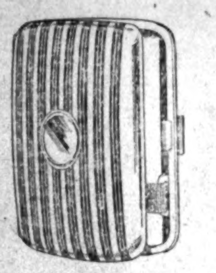
One need not resort to the very questionable expedient of hair dye in order not to have grey hair. The grey hair can easily be changed back to a natural colour in a few days time merely by the application of a simple, old-fashioned and perfectly harmless home-made lotion. Procure from your chemist two ounces of tammalite concentrate and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this to the hair a few times with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing your grey hair gradually darkening to the desired shade. The lotion is pleasant, not sticky or greasy, and does not injure the hair in any way.



Solid Silver Chippendale Inkstand, with two Cut Glass Bottles. Length, 8⅝ inches.
£11 0 0.

Solid Silver Round Tobacco Jar. £6 0 0.

Solid Silver Cigar Box, lined Cedar, beautifully Engine Turned. Size, 7 inches by 5 inches. £12 5 0.



Solid Silver Engine Turned Cigarette Case to hold 10 cigarettes ... £2 5 0.

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Health, Beauty And The Home

Electric Table Service

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

LAST year I traveled for five months in the South on behalf of the Government. Each day I stopped in a different town and in several places I had this same disagreeable experience.

On a beautiful Sunday morning—the one day on which I had a chance to sleep—I would be awakened about 5 o'clock by the most peculiar, tearing, rasping noise in the hotel or boarding house kitchen. I could not explain it at first, but later I found out that it was the servants chopping wood to make the big range fire that cooked the corn bread for breakfast.

Now, most of us would prefer to have the extra two hours' sleep and would be content for breakfast with toast and a light meal which can be self-served.

The housewife who does her own work except for an occasional servant by the hour must frequently get her own breakfast. And in this work she can be most ably assisted by several helpful servants electrical.

It is now possible to cook and serve a whole breakfast at the table. The electric toaster has been so perfected that there is actually one now on the market which turns the toast itself automatically and then places it on a neat little wire rack to keep warm until we wish it. There are numerous kinds of percolators which make the coffee bubble merrily and which guarantee to serve it piping hot.

And the little grill is no longer confined to the bachelor girl's room, but has its distinct place on the dining table. Who can dislike cooking when it is done so enchantingly? Is it not mere child's play to poach an egg or grill a slice of bacon, and does it not add to the zest of the appetite to smell the teasing odor in front of you? Why bother with heavy iron skillets and ugly pots and pans when the dainty stove electrical takes up only twelve inches on the dining cloth?

Those who like a warm cereal may experiment with many different blazers until they find just which form will keep the cereal most comfortingly hot. Indeed, there is scarcely a breakfast dish which cannot be quickly and charmingly prepared and served at the very instant of perfection with the aid of electrical equipment.

It is almost impossible to think in this present day of arising at an unearthly hour and building a coal fire just to get breakfast. Incidentally, I have always wondered why the wood could not have been chopped and laid ready the night before! Or, indeed, why the muffins could not have been made the afternoon before and rewarmed! Efficiency! Thy other name is Common Sense!

Electricity is the most modern of all sources of heat for cooking. Only a few years ago there was scarcely a piece of electric cooking apparatus on the market and the use of electricity was confined chiefly to lighting and power purposes. But to-day electricity, the "silent servant," is being adapted not only to the small portable cooking devices, such as percolators, toasters, hot plates, grills, etc., but also to the larger fixed equipment of stoves and ranges.

No other fuel can be under such direct control. No other fuel equals electricity in entire absence of unpleasant gases, odors, soot and other products of combustion. It is without doubt the ideal cooking fuel from the standpoint of cleanliness, direct control and absence of waste heat by radiation.

Probably all cooking will soon be done by electricity, and already this power is being used to save the housewife time and labor in no end of ways. Vacuum cleaners, washing machines, mangles, dishwashers, coffee grinders and meat choppers are only a few of the pieces of household machinery which can now be obtained fitted for operation by electric power.

One piece of electric apparatus which is bound to come into more general use is the small utility motor. Such a motor can be attached so as to operate a common hand-power washing machine. It will also polish silver, freeze ice cream, grind meat or coffee, and can be connected to a house pump, to a vacuum cleaner or to many other pieces of household equipment.

It may be a little early to think of holiday gifts, but a word to the early shopper is sufficient. I say make it a Christmas electrical, and give Her or Him electrically operated table accessories. Thus you will be advancing the cause of easy housekeeping and making your name blessed by your friends.

Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIO

"A pleasing voice lends charm to the loveliest of faces."

A Pleasing Voice

By Lina Cavalieri

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

EVERY woman should desire an agreeable voice. It is indeed one of the most excellent things in woman. To my mind it is the most wonderful possession in the world. But then, you say, that is natural enough because I am a singer. But even if that were not true I should choose, if I might, first, a lovely face, then a lovely figure, and, third, a charming speaking voice.

There have been beautiful women without agreeable voices, but never a fascinating one. Let me whisper to you a secret: The voice rather than the eyes is the seat of personal magnetism. Plain women with low, well-modulated voices with the heart note in them, are more dangerous rivals than pretty women who screech like peacocks.

Painfully often a pretty face and figure are accompanied by the harsh, squeaking voice. Pretty women rely too much on their looks and do not attempt to cultivate the power of charm. Content with what nature has given them, they make no effort to be responsive or entertaining. Their voices fall gratingly upon all ears but their own, which have been dulled by praise of their natural beauty.

True, every woman may not have a sweet voice, but any woman who cares to may have an agreeable one. It is susceptible of cultivation. The pleasantest speaking voice is more often made than born.

The uncultivated voice reflects the emotions as candidly as the eyes mirror forth the soul. Culture of person and voice gradually suppress, or, at least, restrain, this faculty. If the voice be pleasant it should reflect only pleasant things. This, of course, applies to the speaking voice only. I am not referring to the possibilities of the singing voice.

Anger, suspicion, jealousy, covetousness, if they be felt, must be imprisoned in the spirit. The so-called "dark emotions" are as disfiguring to the voice as to the face. If they cannot be driven out of the soul they must at least be eliminated from the voice. The dark emotions make the voice harsh. The silly emotions make it shrill. Mental calmness and character poise insure a beautiful speaking voice.

Coryza (cold in the head) is a serious menace to the sweeter tones of the voice. Hoarseness hides the beauties of a voice as a thick veil the face of a woman. Colds should be avoided. Or, having been contracted, they should be cured as quickly as possible.

The ancient and old-fashioned remedy is to retire early and with many blankets added to the usual amount of bed-clothing to coax a heavy perspiration. This can be greatly aided by the other well-approved remedy of a glass of hot lemonade. A moderate dose of quinine is also effective in "breaking up a cold."

A yeoman remedy is the sniffing into the nostrils of quite strong salt water. Another that is excellent is the sniffing of pulverized camphor.

When my own voice is afflicted with that undesirable husky quality I frequently cure it by inhaling the vapor from a concoction of: Sweet milk, 1 pint; ripe figs, ½ dozen. These should be boiled to a pulp and inhaled while hot. The mixture can be heated again and again and the vapor from it inhaled until the cure is finally effected.

Cold compresses will often cure a cold over night. Into ice cold water dip a fold of cotton cloth. Wring it out only dry enough to prevent its dripping. Pin this tightly around the throat with safety pins and over the compress pin a fold of flannel. Soon the heat from the neck causes vapor and "loosens the cold." In the morning remove the compress and massage the neck with olive oil.

Avoid stagnant air. Keep the air circulating in the room you occupy. Try to keep a stream of fresh air flowing through your room both day and night. At any rate, keep the windows open two or three inches at the top no matter what the weather.

Sunday Night Supper Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,

Principal, Scudder School of Household Arts

Oyster Roast.

CLEAN 1 pint oysters thoroughly. Drain from their liquor. Put in a saucepan and cook until the oysters are plump and their edges begin to curl. Shake the pan frequently to prevent burning. Season with salt, pepper and add 2 tablespoons of butter. Continue shaking until the oysters are well seasoned. Pour over small rounds of buttered toast and garnish with crisp sprigs of parsley.

Creamed Oysters.

CLEAN 1 pint of oysters and cook until plump and the edges begin to curl. Drain, add 1½ cups thick white sauce seasoned with salt and paprika and ⅛ teaspoon celery salt, if desired. Serve hot on butter toast in timbale cases or patty shells.

Ragout of Veal.

PREPARE 2 cups of diced cold roast veal. Reheat in 1½ cups brown sauce and season with 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, a few drops of onion juice and a dash of cayenne.

Hot Meat Sandwiches.

MIX and sift 2 cups flour with 4 teaspoons baking powder and 1 teaspoon salt. Work in 4 tablespoons butter or butter substitute and mix to a soft dough with milk or water. Turn out on floured board, pat and roll into a thin rectangular sheet. Have ready some finely chopped cooked meat. Season to taste, moisten with a little sauce or gravy and spread on the dough. Roll up like a jelly roll, with a sharp knife cut into 6 or 8 pieces and place these on end in a greased baking pan. Dot each piece with a little butter. Bake in a rather quick oven about ½ hour. Serve hot with brown or cream sauce. The more delicate meats, as chicken, veal, lamb, etc., require a white or cream sauce, while the heavier meats, as roast beef, steak, corned beef, etc., require a brown sauce.

Rich White Sauce.

COOK 1½ cups chicken stock (or any good white stock) 20 minutes with 1 slice onion, 1 slice carrot, a bit of bay leaf, 6 peppercorns and 1 clove. Strain and measure. Melt ¼ cup butter or butter substitute, add 4 tablespoons flour, ¼ teaspoon paprika and ½ teaspoon salt and stir constantly until smooth. Add 1 cup of the stock as prepared above and 1 cup rich milk or cream. Cook until thick and creamy, stirring constantly. The sauce may be made richer by the addition of 1 or 2 egg yolks. The yolks should be slightly beaten and diluted with a small quantity of the hot sauce before being gradually added to the remaining hot sauce.

Devilled Drumsticks.

MELT 2 tablespoons butter, add 1 tablespoon chili sauce, ¾ tablespoon walnut catsup, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, ½ teaspoon prepared mustard and a dash of cayenne. Make 3 or 4 incisions in the cooked drumsticks and second joints of 2 chickens. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and brown in the seasoned butter. Add 1 cup of chicken stock, simmer gently and serve hot. Sprinkle with a little finely chopped parsley.

Creamed Celery on Ham Toast.

WASH celery and trim into 3-inch lengths, allowing 5 or 6 pieces to each person. Cook in salted water until tender. Prepare as many pieces of slightly buttered toast as needed. Place a thin piece of cooked ham on each piece of toast, arrange on serving dish, place celery on ham and pour rather thick and well seasoned cream sauce over the toast.

Jellied Prunes.

BRING 3 cups of cooked, stoned prunes to boiling point in their own juice. Sweeten, if necessary. Soften 1½ tablespoons gelatine in ¼ cup cold water and dissolve in boiling hot prune juice. Cool and add 2 tablespoons lemon juice. Turn into a mold rinsed with cold water. Set in icebox to stiffen. Serve with cream or rich milk.

Halloween Cakes.

PREPARE a 1-egg cake or sponge cake batter. Bake in tiny round pans. Cover with bright colored orange frosting and when icing is hard use a toothpick to outline Jack-o'-Lantern faces with chocolate or coffee icing, and indicate the teeth with tiny white or silver candies.

Chicken a la King.

PREPARE 3 cups of shredded or diced cooked chicken, either the breast or dark meat may be used. Melt 3 tablespoons of butter and add 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper and 1 cup of sliced mushrooms. Cook about 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Add 3 tablespoons sifted flour and ½ teaspoon each salt and paprika and cook until well blended. Add 2 cups of cream or rich milk and stir until thick. Add the prepared chicken, place over hot water and let stand to become hot. Wash and cream ¼ cup butter and beat into it 3 egg yolks, a few drops of onion juice and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Add a little of the hot chicken mixture to the butter and egg yolks, stir to prevent lumping and when well blended pour into hot mixture and continue stirring over hot (not boiling) water until the egg thickens. Serve hot on toast.

How to Make Good Tea

TEA should be infused, not boiled, as boiling destroys the delicate flavor. The water should always be freshly boiled. The tea infusion should not be allowed to stand upon the tea leaves more than four or five minutes.

Be sure that the teapot is perfectly clean and after scalding allow it to dry thoroughly before putting in the tea leaves.

Pour the freshly boiling water over the leaves, replace the cover and allow it to stand two or three minutes.

One teaspoon of tea leaves to a cup of water is usually considered a fair proportion. If a stronger infusion is desired secure it by using a larger proportion of tea and not by steeping longer.

Tea "College Style" is served with lumps of sugar which have been rubbed over the outer surface of oranges or lemons.

When sweetened with rock candy it is known as "Syracuse Tea."

With cream and sugar is the favorite way of serving tea in England.

In New York just now it is becoming popular to add two or three cloves to each cup of tea.

"Russian Tea" calls for the addition of slices of lemon, lemon juice or preserved strawberries. In America this is imitated by the use of lump sugar and candied cherries.

To make "Jamaica Tea" add one-half teaspoon of good rum to each cup.

"Hawaiian Tea," with preserved pineapple cubes and sugar, is another delicious way of serving the beverage that is rapidly growing in popularity.

Health Hints

Milk for Scars.

MILK applied with a bit of antiseptic gauze as hot as it can be borne every day for several months will often help make scars less noticeable.

A Soothing Bath.

A BAG filled with one pound of oatmeal and a half pound of pulverized orris root and thrown into the tub gives the water a delightfully milky feeling and makes it very soothing to the skin.

For Large Pores.

CONSPICUOUS pores in the nose may be reduced by bathing them every night in warm water to which has been added ten to fifteen drops of benzoin.

Making Legs Shapely.

HILL climbing is the best possible exercise for developing shapely legs and should be indulged in as often as possible.

For Pimples.

APPLY to the pimples every night before retiring an ointment consisting of one ounce of benzoated zinc ointment, twenty grains of salicylic acid and ten grains of gum camphor.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast Stewed Figs, Baked Bacon, Cornmeal Muffins, Coffee. *Luncheon* Savory Rice (with Tomatoes and Bacon); Apple Sauce, Cookies. *Dinner* Cream of Carrot Soup, Boiled Mutton, Mashed Potatoes, Boiled Turnips, Celery, Apricot Bread Pudding.	*Breakfast* Pineapple, Oatmeal, Buckwheat Cakes, Coffee. *Luncheon* Cold Mutton, Baked Bananas, Tea. *Dinner* Tapioca Soup, Toast Strips, Potato Croquettes, Cheese Sauce, Celery Salad, Corn Starch Blanc Mange with Canned Peaches.	*Breakfast* Stewed Prunes, Cereal, Poached Eggs, Coffee Jelly, Coffee. *Luncheon* Creamed Vegetables, Reheated Rolls, Apple Pie, Tea. *Dinner* Broiled Round Steak with Oyster Blanket, Stuffed Potatoes, Spinach, Fruit Gelatine, Coffee.	*Breakfast* Stewed Pears, Cereal, Bran Muffins, Coffee. *Luncheon* Broiled Meat Balls, Spinach Salad, Tea. *Dinner* Vegetable Pie (Salt Pork, Potatoes, Beans and Corn), Pickles, Lettuce Salad, Gingerbread with Marshmallow Sauce.	*Breakfast* Baked Apples, Oatmeal, French Omelet, Coffee. *Luncheon* Split Pea Soup, Toasted Crackers, Stuffed Eggs, Tea, Sliced Fruit. *Dinner* Baked Sole with Spinach and Cheese, Mashed Potatoes, Buttered Carrots, Pineapple Charlotte, Coffee.	*Breakfast* Sliced Bananas, Boiled Rice, Coffee. *Luncheon* Scalloped Tomatoes with Onions, Romaine Salad, Tea. *Dinner* Baked Veal Cutlets, Potatoes, Buttered Cabbage, Lettuce Salad with Fine Herbs, Caramel Custard, Coffee.	*Breakfast* Fruit, Cereal, French Toast, Apricot Butter, Coffee. *Dinner* Boiled Fowl, Egg Sauce, Spiced Crabapples, Riced Potatoes, Baked Squash, Celery, Apples Porcupine. *Supper* Hot Veal Sandwiches, Drop Cookies, Cocoa.

Beauty's Question Box

PLEASE tell me of a quick way to reduce my legs. They are so fat that everybody keeps looking at them. I do not want to wear long dresses yet, as I am not very tall.—O. O. M.

The first point to remember is that much exercise will reduce superfluous flesh wherever it is found. Walking, being one of the simplest exercises, is the best. Massage is also essential. Massage them with a wringing motion for fifteen minutes every night before retiring, using talcum powder instead of cold cream or oil. You might practice walking about on tip toes in your room while you are dressing. This will develop muscle but reduce fat.

ALTHOUGH I am only sixteen my bust is very much too large. I hate having it become noticeable so soon, because I want to stay a little girl several years longer yet. Please tell me how to reduce it.—MARIE.

I think you treat the matter too seriously. It is only right that you should begin now to develop into a woman. It is not advisable to tamper with the delicate mammarial glands in the effort to reduce them, because this sometimes leads to a great deal of trouble later on. However, if you insist upon trying to reduce your bust bathe this region ever so gently several times a day with the following astringent lotion:

Iodide of potassium.... 2 ounces
Camphor water .... 2 ounces
Alcohol .... 2 ounces

MY gums are much too pale. How can I get them to have a healthy color?—M. D. H.

Massage your gums gently for five minutes several times a day with this wholesome and stimulating compound:

Woundwort water.....100 grams
Horseradish extract....12 grams
Oil of cloves.............1 drop

CAN you tell me how yeast-cakes are taken for cleansing the blood? My face is all broken out with pimples and I would like to try this remedy.—MRS. V. B.

It is always best to seek the advice of a reliable physician before taking any internal medicines for the purpose of purifying the blood.

HAVE you any confidence in a professional beauty expert? I do not have the time to attend to these things myself.—EULALIE.

There are many beauty experts who really can do just what they claim to do, and whose services are really worth all they ask. But you must be sure to consult only the conscientious beauty specialist who is thoroughly capable and honest, because there are many of this tribe who really should be in the penitentiary instead of being engaged in fleecing gullible women who worship at the shrine of beauty.

I AM to preside at a debutante's tea-table very shortly, but I dread it because my hands always take a notion to be red whenever I am expected to "pour." Can this be avoided?—MOLLY B.

Just before it is time for you to assume the duties of the hostess go off by yourself for a few moments and shake your hands violently, so that if the fingers were less loosely attached they would fly off. Also work the hands back and forth from the wrists for a few minutes. This restores the circulation and will prevent that unlovely redness at the critical moment. Be sure that your rings or your bracelet are not too tight, either, because they sometimes impede the circulation.

Household Helps

For Ammonia Poisoning.

VINEGAR in wineglassful doses is an effective remedy when ammonia has been drunk by mistake.

A Good Eye Wash.

FOUR grains of alum in an ounce of water makes a good wash for inflamed, painful and bloodshot eyes.

For Sore Throat.

ALLOW two ounces of pearl barley to simmer for two hours with a quart of water. Add sugar and lemon to flavor; strain and drink cold.

A Soothing Bran Bath.

GENERAL irritation of the skin is often relieved by soaking the patient in a tepid bath to which has been added the liquor left after boiling four pounds of bran.

For Acne.

BATHE the affected skin daily with hot water and plain castile soap, then immerse quickly in cold water. After bathing in this way, rub the skin briskly with a flesh brush or towel.

What Spices to Use

CINNAMON is used with fruit, as apples, bananas, peaches and pears; in cakes, pies, puddings, candies, pickles and yeast roll. The flavor of cinnamon and of cloves is very agreeable in any mixture in which chocolate is used.

Cloves are used in the same combinations as cinnamon, with the exception of yeast rolls, says a writer in American Cookery. They are also used occasionally in soup, especially with onions and tomatoes, and whole cloves are often pressed into a baked ham near the end of the cooking.

Ginger is agreeable with fruit and in cakes, pies, puddings, pickles and candy. Ginger is the favorite spice for pumpkin pies and Indian (cornmeal) puddings. It is often used in these dishes with cinnamon.

Mace is the outer husk of the nutmeg and in flavor differs but little from nutmeg. The French use a dash or grating of nutmeg in many meat and fish dishes. Mace is sold in powdered form and in "blades" or shreds. The shreds are used in soup. Both nutmeg and mace are used in cakes, pies, puddings, custards, vegetables and pickles.

Mustard is used in sauces and salad dressings with beans, cheese, fish, meats and pickles.

Pepper (black, paprika, cayenne) may be used in all dishes of vegetables, cheese, eggs, fish or meat; also in soups, salads and pickles. Black pepper is usually preferred with vegetables and paprika with cheese.

Paris Decides For Longer Skirts And Higher Collars

(Continued from Page 3)

the evening gowns have a curious way of developing the hip extension.

One gown, well bought by American dressmakers, called "Sans Nom" is in black satin with skirt shirred over elastic bands up and down the hips, forming puffs that are not unlike the Elizabethan trunks worn by men. The skirit is short in front with a pointed train at back, and the color is given by sprays of embroidery done in sphinx beads, which are lavishly used here in varying shades of powder blue. The bodice is deeply pointed, surplice, in the prevailing decolletage, the material carried as high as the bust and held in place by necklaces of jet squares that go over the shoulder to the waist at back. Just there is another novelty, for the shoulder strap on the right side is quite long, in front and supports an immenee blue feather fan. To another evening gown a fan of red eagle feathers is attached by a shoulder strap.

Mme. Renee's own gown, which is always featured, was in two parts, a narrow skirt of black satin and a tunic of chiffon covered with bright blue and black chenille embroidery that extended beyond the hips, where it was joined to an irregular flounce of black Chantilly lace. There was a narrow belt of the satin. She called it "Le Mienne."

A combination of black satin and dull silver lace made an excellent American gown called "bridge." Odd that so many American names have crept into the collection this season. "Bridge," for instance, which is the popular indoor pastime of American women, is a popular name here for gowns, also "Indiana" and "Florida."—There are so many "Indianas" that one suspects the boys of that regiment are leaving some sentimental memories among the attractive mannequins.

But back to "bridge," which is worth describing. The under slip is narrow and not too short; it extends to the bust, and over it is a tunic of tarnished silver lace with a design worked out in bright lace. Below the edge of the tunic, on the satin slip, is an elaborate design in embroidered silver leaves done in silver and gray silk and theads. The tunic has a pointed bodice in front, high at the back, and a flat band at the waist line to which the lower part is attached in middle of back and front with large round pleats at the sides to give dimension.

The cloth frocks, especially those in bright colored stripes on beige or gray background, are girlish and only suitable for slim figures, but their dashing irregularity can be copied in plain fabrics for other types of women. Blue serge, by the way, is so frequently used along with black taffeta that one feels the market for fabrics is showing the non-production of war time.

There is one gown called "touriste" that is quite attractive, with a green and blue stripe on a deep cafe au lait background. The skirt is laid in groupings of machine pleating cut on the bias at the hem, each two groups overlapping. The waist is narrow and slightly long waisted, with an immense eighteenth century collar of seal.

LEATHER FEATURED

Martial et Armand was the first house to show leather ornamentation as well as leather frocks and suits, but nearly all the houses give kid a trial. It comes in with the early Italian movement in clothes, and the Florentine design with its graceful scrolls makes a really admirable method of covering the surface of gowns and wraps. One house uses the design in gray squirrel on a velvet wrap in a most effective manner. All that type of Italian work is revived, and leather is only one of the manifestations of it. Worth avoids it; it does not go with his methods of handling material.

Worth makes a large number of tailored suits this season, not especially noteworthy, but wearable, missing the brilliant effect of the suits by Lanvin or the well cut simplicity of those by Bernard. All the houses show much the same idea in tailored suits, so that one feels it is not a puzzling choice to make between the houses if one wants to buy. There is the knee length coat with its flare from the hips at the sides and its moderately wide and long hem, the high collar of cloth or peltry, the long sleeves with more or less exaggeratedly wide cuffs. That is the movement, repeated and repeated, even if diversified.

The high note at this house is reached in black velvet evening gowns and metallic, and satin tea gowns. One black gown, called "derniere heure," has all the Worth distinction which makes him a creator for a certain type of dignified woman and puts him above every one else in that line. The skirt is somewhat short in front long in the back, with a small square train, with a series of loops at one side below the waist line and on the other a wide bow standing straight out from the hip; this arrangement is in deference to the fashion for hip distension. There is a large wheel of blue beads high on one hip and low on the other. The bodice is merely a straight piece of velvet, going under the arms and held up with two shoulder straps.

The other black velvet gown has a more decorative bodice with a V shaped point in front of the rhinestones for which the house is famous, and shoulder straps of bright blue beads which drop below the waist in the back with dangling ends of rhinestones. It is called "le courtisan." The most striking of the day frocks is called "Filipino." It is in black satin and blue serge the latter used as a long waisted bodice, with immense black and white silk Pierrot collar which runs nearly to the waist. The serge is used for the skirt, knife pleated to a blouse of satin, and is arranged in open loops at each side to give width without crinoline. The long sleeves are open at the wrist, and below the opening is a bracelet cuff of the satin bound with white like the huge Pierrot ruffle in front. Worth also had a remarkably lovely tea gown in the sweeping line one associates with Trilby. The foundation was of salmon satin, gold touched, and the long overdrapery was of gold mesh net. A girdle of large dull colored roses encircled a low waist line. It had sufficient dignity, this gown, to be used as an informal dinner frock.

DOUCETS PICTORIAL PARADE

It was the opinion of several buyers that the house of Doucet outdid itself this season. The fabrics were of great value, the accessories were expensive, the number of gowns shown was large. The sensational element was not lacking, and as one has never learned to expect this from Doucet, the shock was the stronger. He presented two evening frocks that were far more startling than anything shown elsewhere.

The first was in mauve colored tulle and taffeta, the former as an underslip, the latter as a girdle and butterfly overskirt. We have become accustomed to the sight of bare legs, but not to the spectacle of a transparent frock drapped over a figure which was bare except for a pair of acrobat's flesh colored silk trunks. The young mannequin's legs showed quite plainly through the mauve tulle slip from the thighs to ankles. As she was young, sturdy, pink and white the effect was not sinuous. The overskirt of taffeta was cut to a deep point, front and back, and lifted high on the sides as though one had merely pulled the stiff fabric out into butterfly wings. Beneath these wings, joining them, and outlining the edge of the silk trunks was a band of large roses on each side. The bodice was merely a bit of mauve tulle above a taffeta girdle. The mannequin wore white satin slippers laced with what we call tango ribbons up to the curve of the leg.

The other frock of sensational character was of black and white tulle, the white predominating. The skirt was translucent, not transparent, but the bodice was omitted. Two slender strips of white tulle, petal shaped, rose above the black jet belt, stopped half way to the shoulder and changed into jet strands that continued over the shoulder to the belt in the back. Doucet is said to be the most ardent student and admirer of the eighteenth century, but surely he took a leaf out of the beginning of the nineteenth century when he fashioned these two evening frocks. "It is a new element which does not chase the the other element out," was the comment of the premiere vendeuse; but the American buyer who said in English, which the mannequin did not understand, "Kid, you'd better walk fast if you wear that on Broadway, for the cop will sure get you at Forty-second Street," voiced the sentiments of the Americans.

These were the only sensational things shown at the house. Having made the Americans gasp, the collection turned itself into a parade of sumptuous fabrics, showing clever and dignified ideas. There was a chemise frock of the conventional type, for instance, and nothing can be soberer than it. The style is old, except as Lanvin uses it in the Italian manner, but Doucet built it of such important and colorful material that the Americans liked it very well. In color it was Roman gold and brown. The gold was mateiasse silk and the brown was beaver. The peltry was placed in two bands, narrow and wide, divided by rich embroidery of gold threads and brown chenille.

Many of the gowns shown by Premet gave one the conviction that some one robbed the roost. The tail of the rooster has been separated and plentifully sprinkled over the surface of tulle evening gowns. Along with rooster feathers this season goes a quantity of Mongolian fur, which is nothing but goat fur. One American said she was going home to rent a place, raise roosters and goats and get rich quick selling to the dressmaking trade. She hoped it would pay back the expenses of one gown over here.

◆◆◆

A Philosophy Bankrupt

"My emphatic conclusion is that Socialism as a philosophy of possible human application is bankrupt," says Herbert Hoover in the November issue of The Nation's Business.

"The whole of the various sorts of Socialism are based on one primary conception, and that is that the productivity of the human being can be maintained under the impulse of altruism, and that the selection of the particular human for his most productive performance can be made by some superimposed bureaucracy. Their weakness is the disregard of the normal day-to-day primary impulse of the human animal—that is, self interest for himself or for his family and home, with a certain addition of altruism varying with his racial instinct and his degree of intelligence. They fail to take into account, also, that there is but one sufficiently selective agent for human abilities in that infinite specialisation of mind and body necessary to maintain the output of the intricate machinery of production, and that is the primary school of conception."

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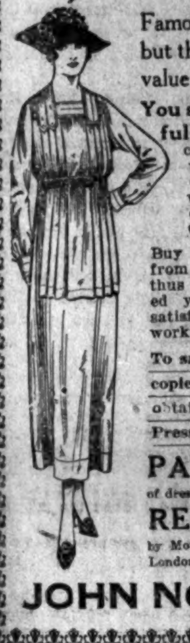

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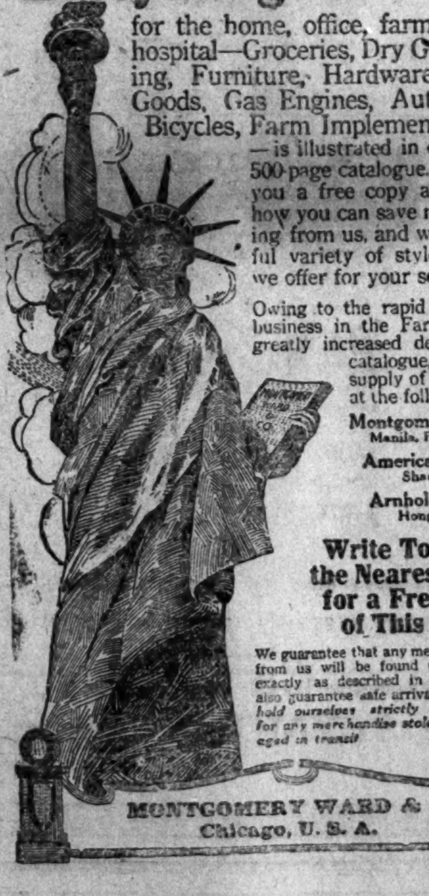

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1919

RAPID STRIDES MADE SINCE THE ARMISTICE

No Industry Ever Made Such Wonderful Progress As In Past 12 Months

"Probably no industry in the world has ever made such rapid strides as has the automboile industry," declared Harry J. De Bear, manager of the New York Maxwell-Chalmers Branch, "since the signing of the armistice. It is hardly believable, the progress accomplished by the motor car manufacturers in regaining their usual normal capacities.

"When you consider that the automobile factories were all being used almost to 100 percent capacity by Uncle Sam in the manufacture of war essentials, and that their entire organisations had been turned over to this important work, you will readily realise that the process of converting the plants from Government work to manufacture of automobiles was a colossal task.

"Machinery, equipment and every other detail pertaining to manufacture had to be changed. Then came that ever present and most important feature—labor. The automobile industry was one of the heaviest in its contribution of man power in the world war, which meant the educating of men and even women (several thousand of which worked in our own factory) from other industries and pursuits employing vastly different kind of labor than that necessary in producing machines. But with all these obstacles to overcome and almost unsurmountable conditions, the automobile industry is once more surging to the front and reclaiming its position as the third largest industry in the world, which it justly deserves.

"The executives of the Maxwell-Chalmers Motor Companies fortunately were among those to realise the expediency of quick action and reorganisation. This hard, diligent and uninterrupted work has placed the Maxwell-Chalmers Motor Companies in a position where today, after only months of reconstruction, it has reached almost its normal production, and this is a condition which is envied by many other motor car representatives because it enables the Maxwell and Chalmers distributers and dealers to make almost immediate deliveries of practically all of its models."

Wishaar Betters World's 50 Mile Motorcycle Mark

Covers Distance At Sheepshead Bay In 32:57 2-5—Burns Scores In 100 Mile Race, Which Features Program

By Charles F. Mathison

Whizzing along the Sheepshead Bay track at a speed that made the onlookers dizzy, Ray Wishaar, the Bridgeport, Conn., motorcycle daredevil in the presence of 10,000 enthusiasts won the fifty mile championship race and incidentally smashed the world's record. He rode a Harley Davidson motor and his time for the distance was 32 minutes 57 2-5 seconds, as against 33:35 1-5 registered by Lee Humiston at Los Angeles in 1913.

Wishaar, after capturing the fifty mile event continued to buzz along, as all the competitors in the 50 and 100 mile events were bunched in one race, and after finishing the fifty miles went along to the completion of the 100. There is small doubt that Wishaar also would have won the 100 and bettered the record for that distance, but for the fact that he met with misfortune on the thirty-fourth lap in the way of a gas leak and was compelled to retire from the race at a time when he was well in the lead and looked a winner all over.

ALBERT BURNS IN FRONT

Albert Burns, also riding a Harley-Davidson, was second at the time Wishaar left the track, and the former came on and won the event in handsome style, in the excellent time of 1 hour 7 minutes and 57 seconds. This was close to the record for the distance of 1 hour 7 minutes and 43 seconds, made by Otto Walker at Chicago, September 15, 1915.

Burns therefore was just fourteen seconds behind the record, and as Wishaar was well in the lead at the sixty-eighth mile and driving as though pursued by fiends, it is quite evident the record would have gone to smash along with the fifty mile event had the Bridgeport boy been permitted to finish. Wishaar took the lead in the twelfth mile, and held it to the time his motor struck. His time for twenty-five miles was 16.31. While there were no injuries to the riders, many of the motors went wrong in the long event and were compelled to leave the race or lay up for repairs.

Teddy Carroll, riding an Indian Motor, led at the tenth miles and got a $25 prize for that feat. Wishaar was in the lead by half a lap on a two mile track at the fortieth mile and was scooting along as smoothly as a rocket.

52-YEAR-OLD RIDER STARTS

James B. French, a fifty-two-year-old rider, astride a Harley-Davidson, started in the big event, but was compelled to lap up in the forty-sixth mile owing to difficulty with a plug. The veteran pluckily resumed later on, but was not in at the finish. Those who crossed the finish line in the 100 mile race and the order of finish were Albert Burns of Oakland, Cal.; Maldwin Jones (Harley-Davidson), Fred Nixon (Indian), Leonard Buckner (Indian), John H. Linder (Harley-Davidson), Ralph Hebron (Harley-Davidson) and Arthur Barnes.

A disagreeable feature of an otherwise fine day of sport was the failure of Arthur Chapple of Springfield, Mass., to compete. The champion sent in his entry on September 22, but he was not at the track when the various events were called. His absence was attributed to a disinclination to take chances with Eugene Walker, Wishaar and other fliers.

Arthur Vanderstuyft, known as the Belgian Hare and an old time six day rider, made an attempt on a bicycle, motor paced, to break the record for the ten mile distance. After going four miles his wheel went away and he was compelled to stop.

BURNS WINS 20 MILE RACE

Albert Burns, in addition to winning the 100 mile event also captured the twenty mile stock car championship in the excellent time of 14 minutes and 2-5 of a second.

The ten mile national developed into a pretty race between Otto Walker and Ray Wishaar. The latter was leading at the last fifty yards, when Walker made a spurt and won by a foot at the line.

Mike Costello led in the ten mile sidecar race till the last lap, when he was overhauled by S. J. Riddle and beaten by a yard at the finish in a driving race.

It was expected that the record would be smashed in the two mile national, as there were a cluster of speedy riders, but the winner, Teddy Carroll, astride an Indian, finished the distance in 1:14 3-5, as against the 1:12 4-5 set by Lee Humiston.

There were only four starters in the 25 mile side car championship and Teddy Carroll, on an Indian, turned up the winner in a pretty contest. During the race a telegram from San Diego was read to the effect that Roy Artley had broken the record for the Los Angeles to San Diego race by 3½ minutes, Artley having covered the 133 miles in 127 minutes.

The 10 mile Metropolitan developed some friction between John U. Constant, general manager of the Eastern Motorcycle Racing Corps, and Timothy S. Mahoney, referee, over the failure to measure the motor of E. H. Farrell, winner of the race. The dispute was adjourned to a later meeting.

The timers were Capt. Charles H. Dieges, John J. O'Brien and Chris Dalton, all of the New York A. C.

Road Funds To Be Used Only On Main Highways

Washington, October 11.—That Federal Aid funds should hereafter be expended only upon roads which are included in an intercounty system of main highways, is becoming a fixed policy in many States, despite the fact that the present road act does not require such use of the money.

Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wyoming and Washington are States which recently have practically decided to confine their Federal money to roads that count in well defined State systems.

"If the National government is to continue the policy of appropriating Federal funds to the forty eight States for highways improvement a positive obligation should be placed upon the States to give aid to their county units," asserts President David Jameson of the American Automobile Association, which organisation devoted its countrywide energies to the passage of the Federal Aid Road Act and urged such legislation at a time when it was far from popular.

"If it is the correct thing—and we believe that it is—for the wealthier and more settled States to give assistance through the Federal treasury to the less populated and undeveloped parts of the country," argues Jameson, "this national co-operation carries with it an obligation to the State to function as a commonwealth in the form a intercountry roads built and maintained entirely at State expense.

"While it has been found necessary in some States to employ automobile registration money in floating State bond issues, this should not be done except as a last resort, simply because there is need of yearly maintenance funds and these are best supplied by the registration and other taxes collected from motor car owners. The total of this money for th whole country now exceeds $50, 000,000.

"Matching Federal money wit county money is an unfair accept ance of the Federal Aid Road Act which its sponsors expected woul call for State dollars and an in sistence on the part of the Secre tary of Agriculture that such mus be the case. When the time come for a renewal of the road act an its partnership with the severa States the A. A. A. will conten that additional appropriation should be safeguarded by holdi the joint money to the main in tercounty highways. It is only o such a basis that more Federa money can be justifiably take from the national treasury.

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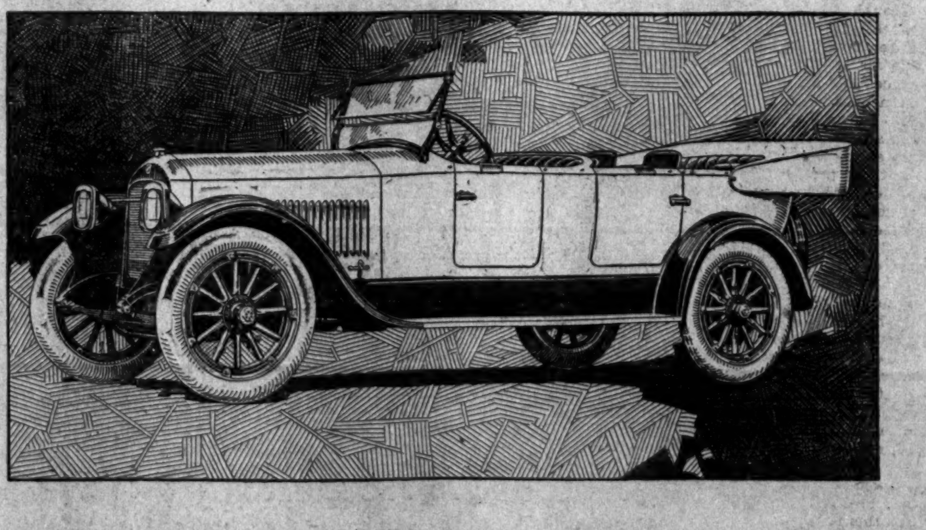


Cooling System Of Today Efficient

One of the most thoroughly efficient units in the modern motor vehicle is the cooling system. The average car owner pretty nearly forgets the existence of this part of the car's anatomy except for the rare occasion when something goes wrong in it. Now, it is generally possible to forestall any failure in the cooling system if certain simple rules of maintenance are followed, and it is to suggest how this may be accomplished that the present article is written.

While there are today two distinct methods of keeping the motor within the necessary temperature bounds, we shall consider first the water cooling, which is used on all except two American cars. In the water cooling system the liquid is contained in jackets around the cylinders, and it is kept in motion constantly in order that it may remain at a temperature low enough to perform its function.

In the main, water cooling systems are all very much alike. The water in the jackets circulates around the cylinders, picking up the excess heat and then going to the top of the radiator, whence it flows downward to the bottom through cells or tubes, getting rid of much of its heat on the way. A fan is provided to suck air in through the tubes of the radiator, assisting in the dissipation of the heat. Without the help of the fan it would require a much greater area of radiator to get rid of the heat.

TWO TYPES EXPLAINED

Water cooling systems are divided into two distinct types, known respectively as thermo-syphon and pump. The thermo-syphon depends for its effectiveness on the working of a simple natural law. Hot water is lighter than cold and rises to the top. In the thermo-syphon system the water near the base of the hot water jackets becomes heated first and, following this law, rises to the top, displacing the cooler water there.

In this way a circulation is set up; the hot water rises, flows down through the radiator, where its heat is carried away. Obviously with this method of keeping the cooling water moving the passages and tubes of the water system must be of generous size and the radiator must be located well above the water jackets, so that the outlet pipe will slant upward, the inlet pipe showing little deviation from the straight.

The thermo-syphon water system has the great advantage in simplicity; in fact, nothing could be simpler; and follows directly the working of a natural law. When properly designed, the system is quite adequate to ordinary demands. It is particularly effective on small engines. The matter of design is paramount with respect to this type of cooling system. In the thermo-syphon cooling system obstructions are more serious than in the pump system because there is not the positive flow of water which tends to push minor obstructions of foreign matter out of the way. The thermo-syphon system must be kept rigorously clean.

In the pump cooling system a centrifugal pump, driven from the engine, forces the water around the system, thus maintaining the circulation needed for proper cooling. As long as the engine is running the pump is operating and the water is circulating. The pump system is more expensive to install, which explains why a majority of our American cars use thermo-syphon cooling.

SIMILAR IN OPERATION

Both types of cooling systems operate on the same general principle. The radiator is located at the front of the system and has a tank at the top and another at the bottom. The core of the radiator is the section lying between the two tanks, and it is this which we commonly think of when we speak of the radiator; it looks like a honeycomb.

There are two different methods of making the core, one known as cellular, the other tubular. In the cellular type the air is drawn through a set of tubes, while the water flows down through the spaces among the tubes. In the tubular type the water flows through tubes and the air is drawn through the spaces between.

In operation the water flows into the tank at the top of the radiator, where a series of baffle plates distribute it all over the width of the core, through which it flows downward into the tank at the bottom. If it were not for these plates the water would be likely to flow down in a stream through one small section of the core and would not get a chance to become thoroughly cooled.

The shape of the radiator has considerable to do with its efficiency in cooling. The high, narrow radiator is more efficient for the reason that the water has a longer distance to go while it is undergoing the cooling process. It used to be common to find that the car manufacturer had not allowed enough radiator area to give really efficient cooling. Today this is not so, and the cooling systems of standard cars will be found entirely adequate to their work.

In fact the tendency today is perhaps rather on the side of too much cooling. All cooling is waste, necessary to an extent, but waste nevertheless. If it were not for the necessity of maintaining the film of oil in the cylinders the engine would be more efficient without the cooling feature.

It is possible however, to maintain the temperature of the engine at the exact point where maximum efficiency is secured without endangering the lubrication, which is vital to operation. Within the last few years our engineers have evolved a system of thermostatic control, which keeps the engine at its highest temperature consistent with safety.

HOW IT WORKS

Thermostatic control consists of a valve fixed in the water line and so designed that when the cooling water falls to a certain predetermined point, thus shutting off the circulation of water, the latter is quickly brought up to efficient operating temperature, when the valve opens again to permit the cooling demanded by safety.

The cooling system does not need any very great amount of attention. It should be thoroughly cleaned out at least once a year and it is advisable to take the radiator to a firm specialising in this work for cleansing. As much as four pounds of muck are often taken out of one radiator.

Many car owners find it advantageous to fill the cooling system with a strong solution of washing soda and water and then run the engine for half an hour. This helps reduce scale deposits and when the system is drained and flushed out two or three times with clear water a noticeable improvement in operation is inevitable. Once a year the rubber hose connections should be renewed and the fan belt should be tested often to see that it is tight enough to insure proper operation of this important unit.

◆

Inflate Tires To Full Pressure

It is customary among many motorists when they pump air into a wheel which is jacked up to the required pressure, but to allow a few pounds for the weight which will come on the tire when the jack is removed.

This is bad practice, says a tire manager, as experiments show that the weight of the car on the tire does not add a fraction of a pound to the air pressure inside a tire. He advises motorists to inflate tires to the recommended pressure, whether the wheel is jacked up or not.

New Willys Plans Create Sensation

Extensive Resources Are Back Of New Light Six Cylinder Car

The announcement that the Willys Corporation, with its vast manufacturing resources, is building a new light six-cylinder car has created a stir both within the automobile industry and out of it.

Not in many months has an announcement of such importance to the industry been authorised. The fact that it has interested the general public is evidenced by the number of inquiries which have been received at the corporation offices in New York since the corporation's plans first became known.

Quantity production of the light Six, which has been developed and tested over a period of two years, is now being hastened in the corporation's plant at Elizabeth, N. J. This plant, formerly utilised by the Duesenberg Motors Corporation, is being expanded to many times its present size. When all additions are completed, it will have an aggregate floor area of approximately 2,000,000 square feet.

Of almost equal importance is the announcement of plans for the expansion of the Electric Auto-Lite and New Process Gear divisions of the Willys Corporation, both of which will contribute parts for the construction of the new car.

The Electric Auto-Lite division has outlined a production schedule which provides for the manufacture of 4,000 complete automobile starting and lighting systems per day. This extensive program will begin January 1.

To inaugurate and maintain this schedule, the Electric Auto-Lite plant at Poughkepsie, N. Y., formerly occupied by the Duesenberg Motors Corporation, is being enlarged. This plant, which now has a floor area of 143,000 square feet, and the Auto-Lite plant at Toledo will be operated to their fullest capacities in order to meet the demand for the Auto-Lite products.

The factories of the New Process Gear division at Syracuse, N. Y., also are being enlarged to permit increased production of transmissions and gears for the new light Six and other cars.

◆

GOODYEARS RACE WELL

A reviewed of the twelve important automobile racing events of 1919 shows that each race was won by a car wearing Goodyear cord tires. Many speed records were broken during the season that has just passed.

American Army Motor Material

By the time all the technicalities, which the average layman can hardly understand, regarding the transfer or sale of the U. S. War Department's surplus motor material are swept away, the utility of many of the motor vehicles may also be of a negligible quality. Why many of the cars not required by the War Department have not been sold or transferred to other departments has been a subject of discussion in Congress as well as elsewhere.

One of the distributing plans proposed a few months ago was that a large part of this automotive equipment should be distributed to the various States for use in their highway building. Distribution was begun, but only continued a short time because of a conflict which arose from certain provisions in the Sundries Civil Expense Appropriation bill.

There is now before the House a resolution which will remove all complications and make possible the immediate distribution of this war material, so that it can be used by the various States in building roads. It is estimated that there remain at least from 12,000 to 15,000 motor vehicles of all kinds, to say nothing of the quantities of dump wagons, steam shovels and other equipment.

The discovery of this technicality has prevented the use or preparations for the use of a substantial amount of automotive material for beneficial objects.

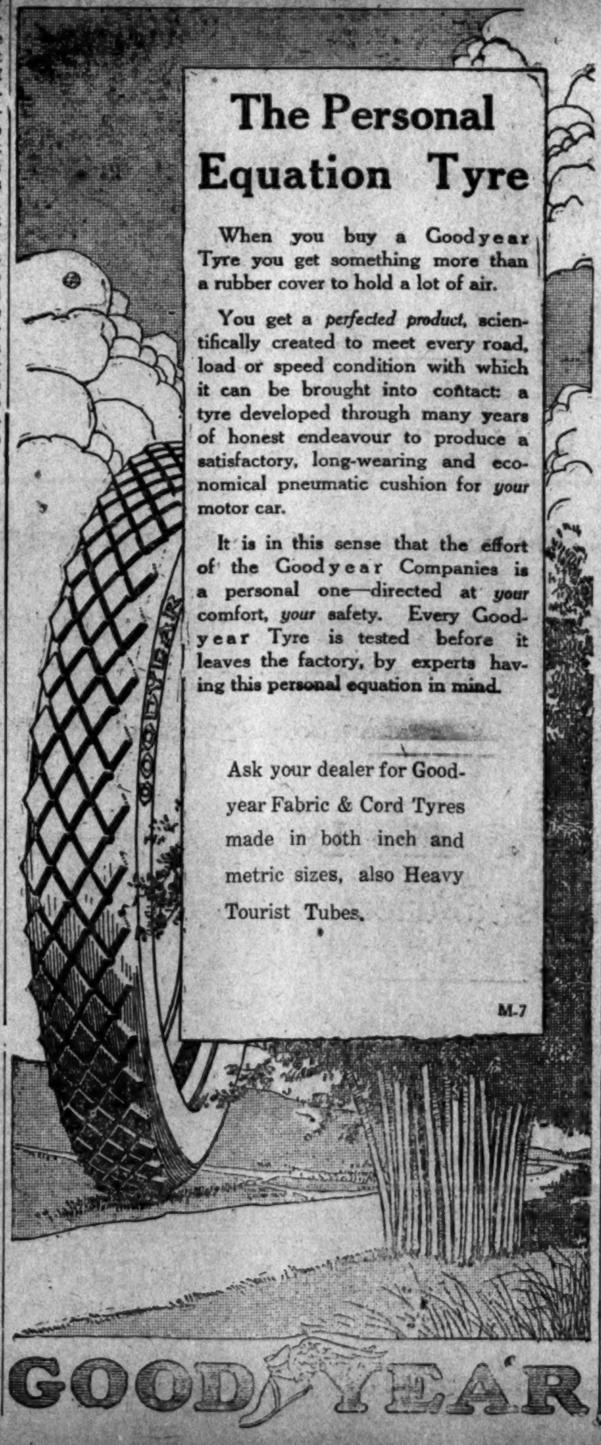
In a recent Congressional debate on the many difficulties which have beset the proper distribution of surplus army motor material, Representative Good of Iowa made the following explanation of the difficulty:

"Under the Post Office Appropriation act the Secretary of War was directed and authorised at his discretion to transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture all available war material, equipment, supplies, including war supplies, not needed for the purpose of the War Department and suitable for the purpose of improving the highways, and subsequently the Sundry Civil bill provided that the Secretary of War was authorised to transfer any unused and surplus motor-propelled vehicles and motor equipment of any kind, and payment for the same to be made as provided therein to any branch of the Government service, and so forth. Now, the Controller of the Treasury has held that inasmuch as the Sundry Civil bill passed subsequent to the enactment of the Post Office Appropriation bill, and inasmuch as the language authorising the transfer in the Post Office Appropriation bill was general and the requirement for payment when transfers were made was in the Sundry Civil bill, that the provisions of the Sundry Civil bill suspended the provisions in the Post Office bill so far as motor-propelled vehicles were concerned, and that payment would have to be made. Notwithstanding that after General Drake held that they could not transfer without, I understand that about 11,000 automobiles and trucks were transferred."

◆

FIAT LEADS IN TESTS

Very good results were obtained in the recent petrol consumption tests organised by the Automobile Club of Queensland for both private and trade owners. The contest was run over a course from Kedron to Clayfield, via Bald Hills, when Mr. J. McG. Williams F. I. A. T. proved the winner with an actual mileage of 40.6 per gallon and 45.15 ton-miles. This car, which was driven by its owner, is the 12 h.p. model, or Type Zero, and is in its fifth year.



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When you buy a Goodyear Tyre you get something more than a rubber cover to hold a lot of air.

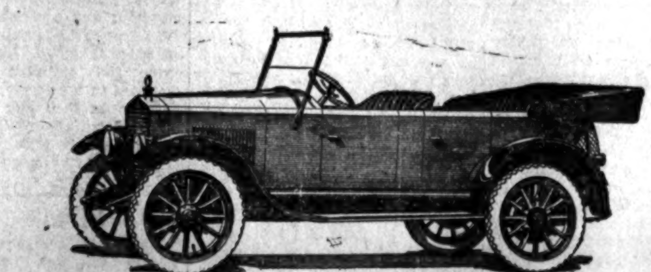
You get a *perfected product*, scientifically created to meet every road, load or speed condition with which it can be brought into contact: a tyre developed through many years of honest endeavour to produce a satisfactory, long-wearing and economical pneumatic cushion for *your* motor car.

It is in this sense that the effort of the Goodyear Companies is a personal one—directed at *your* comfort, *your* safety. Every Goodyear Tyre is tested before it leaves the factory, by experts having this personal equation in mind.

Ask your dealer for Goodyear Fabric & Cord Tyres made in both inch and metric sizes, also Heavy Tourist Tubes.

M-7

GOODYEAR



VALUE

is the first demand in an automobile today, for a man has so many uses for his money in these post-bellum days, that he buys a motor car with his eyes wide open.

VALUE

means the utmost in

PERFORMANCE, BEAUTY, LUXURY AND ENDURANCE, combined with MODERATE FIRST COST, LOW DEPRECIATION AND GREAT ECONOMY OF OPERATION

THE ESSEX

ESSEX MOTOR CARS DETROIT USA

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British Automobile Trade Seeks Aid From Government

Manufacturers Fear Heavy Imports Of American And Other Foreign Cars

"Reports from the automobile industry of Great Britain, since the removal of restrictions on the importation of American cars, state that the manufacturers are asking what assurance they have of stable conditions, and also what will the Government do to aid production and reconstruction. They seek more enlightenment on the preference arrangements.

According to the Daily Mail of London, the three or four makers who specialise on motor cars de luxe of one type will be affected by the coming opening of the ports, but nothing like the firms making various types or specialising on moderate-priced cars.

One of the leaders in the London motor car industry was quoted as saying: "The shortage of cars is world-wide. Motor car works have been so absorbed for munitions that many of the cars in use fall short of their owners' desires. These owners will take many of the new cars, that are offered, and if between now and next spring the American or other foreign maker gets a large number of cars over here the sales will be to the disadvantage of the British maker. After that we shall have to meet American mass production and we shall all have to put our best foot foremost. We should have preferred that the removal of restrictions had been delayed until we had a little more time to start with our competitors on equal terms. After that we should be content to compete, for competition is the life of business."

TO SELL IN U. S.

The Lanchester Motor Company, it was stated, will retaliate by selling Lanchester cars in the United States. They believe that there is a good market for Rolls-Royce, Daimler, and Lanchester cars.

The Lanchester Company believes that shipping facilities will be available, and that it will be practicable to carry the war into the enemy's country. Makers of small and cheaper cars will have a more awkward position to face, for, failing State protection, they must bear the full brunt of the American onslaught.

Sir Herbert Austin, of the Austin Motor Company, in discussing the difficulties facing the British motor industry, said:

"It is impossible for firms individually or collectively to take effective counteraction. Home trade must absorb the bulk of the output of British manufacturers for the present. If America had agreed to remove her restrictions at the same time it would have been a different matter. There are buyers in America for high grade English cars, but trade of that kind will be quite small compared with the value of the home trade we shall lose and the export trade we have lost already to the Americans in foreign markets.

MAKES FUTURE DIFFICULT

"I do not think any firms will be in working order at the end of this year. The Americans themselves cannot understand what we are up to. It seems that the Government is doing everything possible to play into the hands of the American manufacturers. The enormous output over there reduces costs to an extent which enables cars to be sold more cheaply in foreign countries than they can be made by manufacturers in those countries."

In the opinion of The Field two new trade regulations are bound to make the immediate future of the British motor manufacturer more difficult.

"He is told," says the motor expert of that journal, "that he will be adequately protected by the natural obstacles offered by a 33 percent ad valorem customs duty, the operation of an intended anti-dumping law, the high rates of ocean transport, and, in the case of America, the handicap of a financial exchange which represents the infliction of a 15 percent American export duty on the British importer. To see how these operate we may take a concrete instance of a car selling at $1,500 wholesale on the United States market, or equivalent to about £370 in 1914.

"The cost of freight and insurance, which is added to the American wholesale price for purposes of assessing the customs duty, would amount to about $400, which, with the handicap of the exchange, would raise the price of the car to the importer to about £520, and the addition of the 33 percent customs import would lift the total to something round about £700. Analysis will show the gross increase on the American price to amount to very nearly 90 percent. As the American prices, we are told, are little if anything removed from their 1914 standards of value, that would leave the British manufacturer with just as much, and no more, protection that he then had, for the effect of the war has been to raise the cost of production in this country by about 80 percent on the average, and we may expect the balance of the exchange to improve to the extent of 10 percent.

"The only hope under that dispensation which remains to the British industry is that costs of production in America will also increase, for already the United States manufacturers, to avoid most of the 33 percent import duty, are preparing to invade the British market through Canada, where a number of the leading United States concerns either possess branch factories or are busily engaged in organising assembling depots. How a development of that kind is to be countered is not easy to say, and in any case will not be fully appreciated until we discover what our fiscal relations with Canada will be under this new scheme."

Goodyear Employees Attend Law Classes

Among the many advantages enjoyed by employes of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio, is the opportunity for intellectual advancement placed before every single man and woman girl or boy, in the plant.

A Goodyear law class is just being started which will hold its sessions and lectures during the coming winter, and employes are being urged to use their spare time this winter in obtaining a knowledge of law, as it is desired that every employe shall have the opportunity to get the broadest and yet the most practical education possible. It is recognised that the coming man in industry is the law-trained man. He must understand the law governing checks, notes, leases, contracts, income taxes, and the thousand and one things in business that have a legal aspect. The law class will have a capable corps of tutors, and promises to be one of the most important of the many educational features of the factory school.

New Type Plane Is Modeled On Design Of Auto

The Curtiss "Eagle," a new type airplane, made its first public flight at the Roosevelt Field on September 29 under the supervision of Glenn H. Curtiss, is the report just received by Earl P. Cooper, the automobile racing driver and aviation enthusiast.

This new airship has an eight-passenger capacity, being designed to meet the needs of commercial aviation, in which the carrying of heavy loads at an economical cost is the main factor.

The fuselage or main body of the Eagle airplane might be considered an inclosed limousine body fitted as luxuriously as the interior of the motor car de luxe. It is composed of eight individual upholstered wicker chairs, arranged in two rows with an aisle between. The upholstering is in whipcord and there are such accessories as dome light plate-glass windows of triple non-breakable glass. The curved windows are celluloid.

In the first official flight, with a full complement of passengers, the Eagle attained a speed of 107 miles per hour and a climbing speed of 4,075 feet in 10 minutes. The wing span is 61 feet 4 inches. It has three K-6 cylinder motors, one mounted in the fuselage and in the nacelles in the wing panels. The machine will fly well on any two motors, which eliminates all possibilities of forced landings.

'GOOD NIGHT, HOSS'

While a motor truck demonstration parade was in progress at Toledo, Ohio, an ancient horse hitched to a small dray wagon fell over and expired. An old, wrinkled colored man, owner of the outfit, ruefully viewed the prostrate animal that had so faithfully helped him earn his living for ten years and exclaimed, "Good night, hoss. Good morning Mister motor truck." The parade which the old man watched file by his now worthless outfit, included 400 motor trucks, half of which were rolling on Goodyear tires.

IS REAL AUTO FAN

J. W. Edwards, a lumberman and mining operator of Seattle, Wash., although 83 years of age, is the driver of a Buick car which he has operated for three years on Goodyear tires. He is one of Seattle's pioneers and still leads an active life. Besides his interest in motoring, he is an ardent golfer, trap shooter and hunter.

FEDERAL TRADE BOARD DEFENDS TRADE NAME

Government Aids Bodies Fighting Misrepresentation In Advertising

The Federal Trade Commission at Washington has just issued a citation requiring the men behind the Chicago company styling themselves as the "Good Wear Tire and Tube Company" to appear before that commission and explain the reason for that name and, if possible, to show cause why they should not be required to desist from using that name in violation of the law.

In the citation it is brought out that this Chicago firm engages in the business of buying up second-hand or used automobile tires and then attempting, by cementing two of such used tires together and otherwise treating them, to produce a tire for sale.

In the disposition of this inferior product it has been the practice of these people to advertise by catalogues, circulars, and otherwise, in an attempt to lead the public to believe that such tires are new and unused. They have also by the use of the name adopted for their firm, attempted to use the reputation acquired by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in the marketing of these spurious tires.

It is pointed out that the name adopted so nearly resembles and simulates the name of Goodyear as to lead the public to believe, that they are getting Goodyear products and the advantage that comes from the years of work spent in perfecting a high-quality product known all over the world, and using its high reputation in an attempt to fool the tire-buying public.

The Federal Trade Commission also finds that this spurious company, has simulated even the style of advertising used by the Goodyear company for many years, in its campaign of misrepresentation.

This is only one of the many impositions that the motoring public have to contend with, and it is a class of fraud that the automobile clubs and advertising clubs all over the country are dealing with by means of "the big stick."

Motorists are combining to stop the misrepresentation in advertising and publicity illustrated by the acts of the Chicago second-hand firm to which the Federal Trade Commission so strenuously objects.

Cadillac Branch Is Opened In Chicago

A direct factory branch for the distribution of Cadillac cars in the Chicago territory has been established by the Cadillac Motor Car Company taking over the business of C. H. Foster, which for many years has been operated under the name of the Cadillac Automobile Company of Illinois. Sales and service headquarters remain at same location. C. R. Cunliffe, who has been in charge of the Cadillac business in Philadelphia, has been appointed general manager of the new Chicago branch.

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READING STANDARD

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Three Speed
Twin

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Electrically Equipped
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The World's Master Motorcycle
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MAXIMUM POWER | TREMENDOUS SPEED
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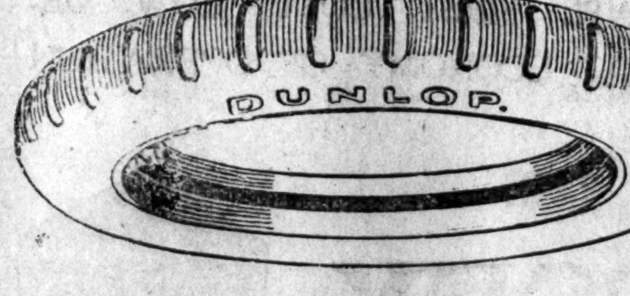

ONE SWALLOW DOESN'T MAKE A SUMMER

Nor one tyre sale build a big business.

It's the repeat orders which make a business, all repeat orders come when the user is entirely satisfied. And the surest test is service and the finest reward a manufacturer can obtain is repeat orders due to satisfactory service rendered.

That's the Dunlop way of selling Dunlop Tyres—satisfactory service and repeat orders as a direct consequence.

DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED
Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.
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French Government Aids Aerial Transport Lines

Three Service Branches Planned To Co-ordinate Aviation Progress For Commercial Uses

Further substantiation of the views of the American Aviation Mission that a separate air service should be established in other countries is found in an article which appeared in the Petit Parisien, a translation of which has been made by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Washington.

The French Government has adopted the principle of aeronautical co-ordination, creating under this joint service three main branches which are as follows: The Service of Manufacturers, through which all orders for airplanes must be passed; the Service of Study, and the Service of Aerial Navigation.

Co-ordination and national control of aerial traffic have been brought about through a realisation of the necessity for maintaining and developing commercial aviation as a basis for national defense.

"The Government has several reasons for maintaining the activity of the aeronautical industry," says the Petit Parisien. "Commercial aerial navigation is the normal issue for aeronautical industry now that the output provided by the war has ceased to exist.

"Such industry is, however, a prime factor of our national defense, and its activity should be maintained on a footing in times of peace, which might speedily be worked out through concentrated and high pressure manufacture in times of war.

PLAN AIR RESERVE

"In developing aerial traveling the Government would also find reserves of pilots and mechanicians in a thorough state of preparedness. This would do away with the necessity for mobilising the necessary working staff, and would thereby represent so much gain to national production.

"Transportation airplanes would in themselves comprise a sufficient airplane reserve, with the military aptitude necessary to meet the demands of warfare. Such airplanes would provide an excellent means of promoting exportation, and thereby extending our trade to foreign countries."

The French Government, it is stated, is prepared to give financial support to any aerial navigation undertaking doing effective work of public interest. Such support would naturally be more considerable in the case of long-distance travelers than for shorter. The result aimed at is that of lowering the cost of goods carried and thus making it acceptable to the public.

To this end the French Government has taken under consideration an extraordinary system of premiums for civil aviation. Cost of the airplanes would first be taken up. Premiums would then be awarded to the crews in proportion to the duration of changes without landing and to the motive force to be maintained by the mechanician. Other premiums would be awarded for the regular transportation of passengers and goods, proportionate to the speed of the machine, the amount of tonnage carried and the interest attached to the line being followed. This system of premium is designed to encourage the establishment and successful operation of national, international and colonial lines, among which, it is pointed out, would be those penetrating into the heart of Africa.

The French Government by orders recently given expresses its faith in the profitable operation of both heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air craft.

TREMENDOUS PROSPECTS

"There is a vast scope for ambition in aerial transportation," continues Le Petit Parisien, "and such ambition is justifiable. The first question at stake is that of establishing communication between France, North Africa, Dakar, and South America by means of dirigibles and airplanes. Lines of communication will be established between France and the adjacent countries to avoid the possibility of our being anticipated by other governments. Transversal lines will be established in France, running from east to west. The Bordeaux-Nice, Nancy-Bordeaux, and many other lines are to be started, and the commerce of our frontier will thus be drained toward the operation. This department will remedy the inconveniences of our railway network system as centralised in Paris, and will be a response to the wishes of our Boards of Commerce, to whom the aerial system is of time and commercial importance.

"It is by no means the intention of the French Government to aid aeronautics without requiring from the aircraft industry and the aircraft transportation companies some obligation in return. The manufacturers would have to assure a certain number of machines which would be thoroughly overhauled and examined, and thus would provide a guarantee for the safety of the passengers carried. The same principle would be applied to the pilot who would have to pass periodical national examinations and tests. In addition to all this, scales of maximum traverse would be drawn up to avoid the possibility of opposition on the part of the contractors to the object to be obtained, being a reduction in the present cost of transportation."

ONE MAIN SUB-DIVISION

Returning to a consideration of a consolidated air service, it is to be noted that the French place one main subdivision in charge of aerial operation. This department will consist of specialists, civilian and military technicians under the direction of a Lieutenant Colonel. Its specialty is the creation of air routes and the development of aerial navigation.

"With this end in view," continues Le Petit Parisien, "the service would organise a netlike system of aerial ports so devised that an aerial navigator can always be sure of finding landing places, shelters and repair workshops. A system of this kind could not be improvised. Grounds of sufficient extension must be secured and laid out with hangars. Installation of a meteorological and wireless telegraph system would enable the establishment of communication between ground posts and aerial passengers. In order to insure the working of such systems the State is now allotting quite a personnel for each port. The French Government has set about solving its aviation problems upon a cost basis. Figures obtained give proof of the future in store for aerial transportation. The qualifying conditions, in the opinion of the experts, is that the full amount of freight must be carried by the airplane.

"It is for this very reason," it is explained, "that the Government is desirous of guarding the companies against certain ruin at the outset, and is taking this means of support to render assistance. Careful investigation carried out in France since the signing of the armistice has revealed the net cost of transportation on a basis of a net cost of the airplane for each kilometer operated. It now amounts to 5 to 6 francs for an airplane with a carrying capacity of 500 kilos, and 10 to 12 francs in the case of a machine with capacity for two tons."

Gossip Of The Auto Trade

Citing that the world's biggest Corliss engines, at work in a motor plant in Detroit, derive their power throbs from a mixture of steam and gasoline, Otto Brewer, head of the Automobile Steam Carburetor company, 2493 Milwaukee Avenue, said the ultimate power for motor cars will follow the same principle. The attachment produced by his company, which does not replace the regular carburetor, was developed partly in France and is in wide use there. It takes a few drops of water from the water manifold, and, transforming the water into steam, passes steam into the gasoline intake maniford. This, he has shown, adds snap to the motor, keeps cylinders and plugs free from carbon, and cuts down materially on gasoline used.

When General Pershing returned from France he brought with him five Locomobiles, one original type and four especially built for his use. These are the first army cars to be returned from the fighting zone.

The Republic Truck Company sold a Chicago newspaper eleven one-ton trucks.

A G. Seiberling, vice president of the Haynes Automobile Company, declared that the company's plant is rapidly being reconverted from war work to its normal uses. He said the company was far behind in its orders and asks that those who have ordered the new 1920 car have a little patience.

The manufacturers of the Rajo valve in head attachment to replace the regular engine head on Ford cars reported a healthy increase in sales.

In motor truck circles the "lorphan" truck has run its course, declared E. J. Kilborn, manager of the General Motors Truck Company of Chicago.

D. McCall White and E. C. Howard, who are preparing to market a new car, purchased the Stenotype company's factory at Indianapolis, which is to be the headquarters of the new organisation.

The Witchell Motors Company of Racine, Mis., is expanding its plant so as to manufacture its own closed car bodies.

The Cadillac's Chicago factory branch held open house last week. The building at Twenty-third Street and Michigan Avenue was newly decorated for the occasion.

Officials of the United States Rubber company declared that the increase in carfares in many cities would cause the reopening of bicycle plants. They said there had been a boost in sales.

"Blot out the bolshevik roads in your locality," said G. A. Kissel, president of the motor car company bearing his name. He said bad roads keep business away from many communities.

MOTOR USE LOWERS PRICES

More Efficient Organisation Of Truck Lines Is Needed

Speakers before a recent convention of retail and wholesale grocers in Toledo voiced the opinion that their hope of reducing prices lay in the motor truck. Practically an entire session of the convention was devoted to this phase of the transportation problem.

One speaker declared that the motor truck held the actual solution to the problem of reducing the high cost of living. It was the prevailing opinion that the chief thing needed was a systematic organisation of motor truck express lines with the idea of eliminating the possibility of idle trucks and light return loads.

"That such a system would have important bearing upon reducing the cost of living essentials is apparent," says the President of a large motor truck company. "Available Government figures show that in 1919 the cost of shipping by truck throughout the country was from 10 to 30 cents per ton mile lower than the cost by horse-drawn vehicles."

Averages 21 Miles To Gallon First Trip In Essex

"M. E. Lazzell drove an Essex the day after he purchased it from Cincinnati to Connellsville, Pa., and return, a distrance of 1,050 miles and averaged 21 miles to the gallon of gasoline," writes the Chas. Schlear Motor Car Co., of Cincinnati. "Part of this trip, 333 miles, was made in 12 hours with five passengers and baggage. The point in this report to which we attach importance is that the Essex drove so easily that an inexperienced driver on a car of this type achieved such remarkable mileage and that the car handled so easily that he could make such unusual time with only fair weather conditions."

The TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE has more than justified its name. Foremost among the machines used by the Allied Armies in their great achievements stood the TRIUMPH. The JUNIOR TRIUMPH embodies the knowledge gained during the last four years. It is a flexible, easily handled machine, capable of 35 m.p.h., a great climber and most comfortable to ride.

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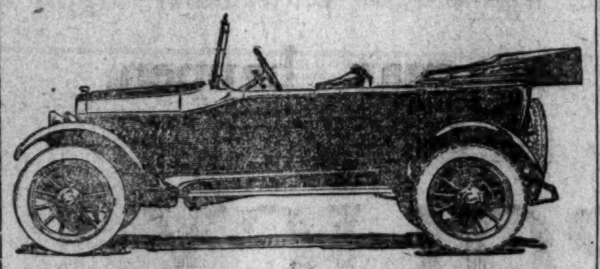

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TO do one thing well—to do it better, day after day, tells the story that made building 300,000 Maxwell Motor Cars on the original, simple chassis design possible.

The Maxwell owner feels proud of the performance of his Maxwell Car. It has justly earned the reputation of the "thrift car" because it runs most miles per gallon of petrol and most miles per tyre with exceptionally low cost for spares.

And the striking appearance of today's Maxwell marks one of the many steps in the refinement of a remarkable, low priced motor car.

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More miles per gallon
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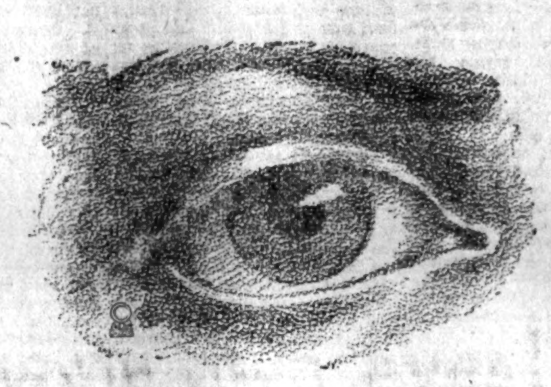

Do not believe all you are told—
Trust
the evidence of your own eyes!

We are going to ask a question, of which we can tell you the answer, but we want you to judge for yourself and not just accept our statement—

What is the most popular car in Shanghai?

At noon tomorrow, stand outside the Palace Hotel, at the Bund and Nanking Road corner, and

Count the OVERLANDS!

You'll find out for yourself, then, that the Overland is

THE MOST POPULAR CAR IN SHANGHAI

During the afternoon, drop into our office.
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To Build New Fiat Six; Car Has Many Improvements

Double Type Carburetor With Single Float Chamber One Of Features In New Model

An entirely new 20-25 h.p. six cylinder car was presented by the Fiat Company at the Paris Salon and will be produced during the coming season. This car is a high-class production remarkable for its exceptionally neat appearance and the care which has been taken to render every part fully accessible.

The engine, clutch and gearbox form a unit secured in the frame by four point attachment. The steering gear is bolted to this unit and it carries all the carburetor, ignition, clutch and brake controls. The cylinders are a single casting with detachable head, this system having been adopted because of the greater accuracy it gives in boring and grinding, and also because of the facility it affords for cleaning out carbon deposit.

The crank shaft is of the balanced type carried in four plain bearings. The greatest care has been taken to secure accurate balancing, with the result that the engine is absolutely free from vibration at all speeds.

The valves are on one side and naturally have their stems enclosed. The magneto and water pump are driven by means of a cross shaft, this arrangement giving the maximum of accessibility to these two organs. The fan, a four-blade cast aluminium, is driven by belt from the crank shaft.

The method of mounting the electric generator and the electric starting motor is particularly neat and interesting. The generator is of circular section and is received in a circular extension of the timing gear housing. It is driven by means of the single chain which operates the camshaft, but having its shaft mounted eccentrically, it only has to be revolved slightly in order to adjust the chain. One portion of this housing is split and the two lips are brought together by a bolt, this compression being sufficient to hold the generator in place. A similar method is adopted for the electric starting motor, which, however, is on the lower half of the engine base chamber; being only just below the chassis frame member it does not lose any of its accessibility.

NEW DOUBLE TYPE

The carburetor is an entirely new double type with a single float chamber and is provided with two slow running and two high speed jets. All the hot air for the carburetor is drawn in around the valve stems, but instead of passing through a gauze in the valve stem cover it is admitted at the rear of the cylinder block. There is a butterfly valve in the mouth of this air intake, thus allowing all air to be shut off to facilitate starting. Another advantage of this position is that the air is generally cleaner than when drawn in from the sides. The two solid air inlets are adjustable.

The Fiat six cylinder engine has forced feed lubrication to the crank shaft, the camshaft, and the connecting rod ends. All the oil is contained in the base chamber, which has a fine gauze filter its full length, and is also provided with a float which indicates the level by means of a dial on the side of the base chamber. The pump is in the bottom of the base chamber, driven off the camshaft, and the two combined fillers and breathers are on the oil level side of the engine.

All the petrol is contained in a tank at the rear and is brought forward by means of an air pump driven off the camshaft. In order to do away, however, with the trouble of hand pumping the petrol is fed to a small tank on the front face of the dash board, from which it flows by gravity to the carburetor. This tank contains a float and shut off valve which prevents petrol flowing when a determinal level has been reached. Any excess pressure is relieved in the ordinary way by a valve. This system has all the advantages of the vacuum without its complications.

THREE COMPARTMENTS

A single aluminium housing containing both the clutch and the gears is bolted to the rear face of the engine base chamber. This housing is not divided horizontally, but has an inspection cover the full length. Internally it is divided into three compartments, the front one of which contains the multiple disk clutch, the center one carries the gears, of which there are four ahead and reverse, and the rear one receives the brake control mechanism and the universal joint.

There is a separate cover on the gearbox proper, this carrying the selector mechanism and not being interfered with when the main cover is removed. By reason of this arrangement, any oil which may escape from the gearbox does not pass to the exterior, but flows to the rear compartment containing the universal. The entire housing is very compact and the shafts are short and carried in heavy ball bearings.

GEAR IS SILENT

The rear axle is an entirely new construction. The axle casing, which also encloses the propeller shaft, is formed of two steel stampings which are welded together into a very light but rigid housing. On the rear face of the central portion of the axle housing there is a detachable plate which carries the whole of the differential and the crown wheel. When the axle shafts have been withdrawn, the whole of this mechanism can be removed without taking the axle away from the chassis. Spiral bevel gears are employed in the rear axle. This type of gear, which has been produced by the Fiat Company throughout the war, is remarkably silent and enduring.

At the front end of the propeller shaft housing there is big sphere which is received in a corresponding housing at the rear of the gearbox. Both the drive and the torque are taken through this, the springs thus having no other function than suspension. Semi-elliptic springs are fitted both front and rear, the latter being mounted under the axle housing and shackled at both ends.

Both sets of brakes are now on the rear wheels and are operated by lever and pedal through flexible steel cables. Adequate and easy provision is made for taking up wear on the brakes. The tire size employed on this chassis is 835 by 135 with detachable steel spoke wheels, each one being secured in position by five nuts.

All modern accessories are made an integral part of the chassis. The electrical instruments, starting button, etc., are mounted on a false dashboard. The whole of the electrical appartus is built in the Fiat factory and is tested individually and after having been completely assembled in the chassis. A positive speedometer drive is mounted on the gearbox, and a speed indicator, with totaliser, is mounted on the dash. There is an electric horn, a spare wheel, and a very complete set of tools.

The six cylinder chassis has a wheelbase of 129 inches and a track of 55 inches, with a length of 106 inches available for the body. The speed with full touring body is 56 miles an hour.

* * *

French Car Makers Oppose Grand Prix

Louis Renault Foremost In Agitation Started Against Racing

Some of the leading French manufacturers are doing their best to kill the 1920 Grand Prix race. A meeting held of the chamber Syndicate des Constructeurs, which corresponds to the Automobile Board of Trade, when a unanimous vote was taken against racing in 1920.

It was not a difficult matter to engineer such a vote. Under the most favorable circumstances there must be a greater number of makers who will not race than those who have decided to build speed creations.

All that was necessary, therefore, was to get together a meeting from which the racing enthusiasts were excluded in order to obtain an apparently unanimous vote of the French trade against racing.

The leader of the racing opposition is Louis Renault, the most important motor manufacturer in France, who has not taken part in any speed contest since he won the Grand Prix of 1906. The idea of the big manufacturer is that racing only tends to bring the small makers to the front, to the detriment of the old established firms!

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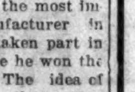
It you need quick power for the ignition system of truck or tractor, lose no time in ordering **Columbia** Batteries. They'll renew the spark of life like a flash. For **Columbias** are eager with power. Their energy flows hot—they make things go.

Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

Special attention is given to the all-important detail of packing for export.

The Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a **Columbia** feature that sells batteries. With this Binding Post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made.



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Auto Trade Notes

The Federal Motor Truck Company of New York, Inc., is the name of the reincorporated company for the sale and service of the Federal motor truck. The company supersedes the former Federal Branch, Inc., at 545 West Fifty-seven Street, also the home of the new concern. It is capitalised at $100,000. The Directors are M. L. Pulcher, W. C. Rowley, E. P. Hammond, Hal H. Smith, R. S. Locke, C. A. Rogers, and R. W. Ruddon. The President is W. C. Rowley.

It is evident that the Fiat Company of Italy intends to take an active part in motor races next year, as it has just secured the services of Louis Wagner, one of the best-known French drivers and who formerly drove Fiat racing cars in France and America.

Ernest Henry Craw has been placed in charge of the Kissel truck department by the Sidney B. Bowman Auto Company, at 225 West Forty-ninth, New York. He was with the Studebaker Corporation for ten years.

A reincorporation has just been effected between the Selden Truck Sales Company and the Selden Motor Vehicle Company of Rochester under the name of the Selden Truck Corporation. George C. Gordon will be President of the combined companies and all of the other officials will remain.

Horace De Lisser, President of the Ajax Rubber Company, announces the purchase by the Ajax Rubber Company of 110 acres of land at Jackson, Mich. New factories, to cost approximately $2,500,000, will be erected.

The Cleveland Automobile Sales Corporation, of which E. R. Hunnewell is general manager, will soon open its New York headquarters at 1746 Broadway, near Fifty-sixth Street. Offices are now with the Hulett Motor Car Company at Broadway and Sixty-second Street.

The Garland Automobile Company of 1888 Broadway has opened a salesroom for the Velie and Briscoe cars at 348 Broadway, Albany, New York. E. L. Rolfsen will be in charge.

Two shipments of new Renault cars direct from the French factory have recently been received at the American Renault branch, 719 Fifth Avenue. The post-war models show several new features.

Edward S. Jordan, President of the Jordan Motor Car Company, says that the motor car industry is one million cars short of the demand.

Car Registrations

On July 1 there were almost six and one-half million motor vehicles registered in the United States—to be exact, 6,353,233.

This represents a net gain of 407,791, or 6.85 percent, over the figures for Dec. 1, 1918.

On the basis of the new figures, there is today one motor vehicle for every nineteen persons in the country.

Ohio, with 464,826 registrations, has captured first place from New York State, which now has 436,932.

The Southern agricultural states showed the greatest increase for the six months.

Nebraska now leads the list of States with one motor vehicle for every 7.08 persons; South Dakota is second with 8.03, and Iowa third with 8.04.

OPTIMISM IN INDUSTRY

Must Safeguard Prosperity, Says Motor Accessory President

"The automobile industry was never in healthier condition than it is today," said Charles E. Thompson, President of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association, at its offices, 33 West Forty-second Street, last week, in summing up the results of the Association's recent convention in Buffalo. "The paramount problem before us is to maintain this health, and safeguard this prosperity. Optimism is, of course, desirable and warranted, but it is likely to prove a snare and a delusion unless it is built firmly on sound business principles, and qualified by caution and prudence.

"Sane optimism is the predominate keynote among the leaders of the automotive industry today. This attitude was reflected in all the addresses and discussion at the convention, and there is no group of men in closer touch with the basic and underlying facts and conditions of the automotive industry than the credit managers of the various companies which belong to the Association.

"We are looking not through rose tinted spectacles, but through far-seeing, unblurred glasses. We appreciate the unprecedented prosperity of the present, but we are constantly endeavoring to prepare for the future."

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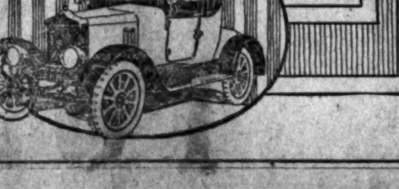

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leave on the road. It is a visible symbol of mileage plus safety. It is the *outside* evidence of Quality—the grip that gives you car control over slippery and treacherous streets.

But it cannot show the Wonderful *internal strength* that is the important feature in Miller Tire Construction.

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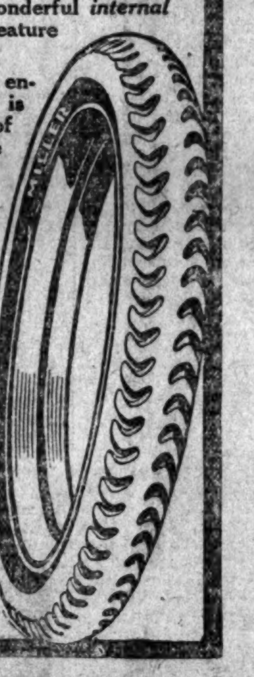

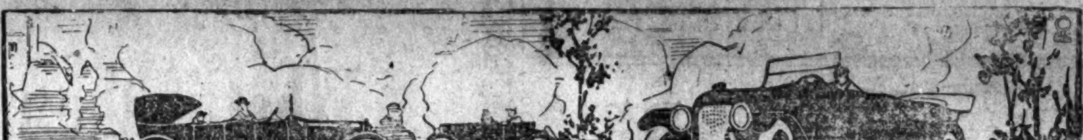

"Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day!"

In the case of automobile-owners, this axiom particularly applies, for it is

To-day an accident may happen.

Unless protection has been secured in the form of an

X. S. POLICY

TO-MORROW may mean the footing of a big bill for repairs, replacing a destroyed car, or the payment of a substantial third-party claim, etc.

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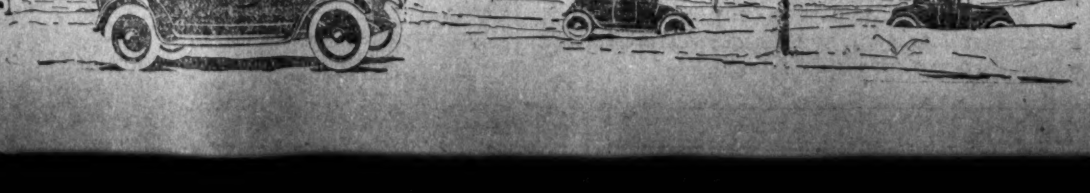

TEEL OUTPUT IS NOW INCREASED

ast Furnaces Gradually Put Into Operation Until Only A Few Are Still Idle

ORE STRIKERS RETURN

ants At Youngstown Report Thousands At Work Or Within Call

Pittsburgh, Oct. 11.—Production pig iron has increased considerably in the last week, while re has been a small increase in output of steel ingots and of a mber of finished steel products. sumption of blast furnace operans has been about equally divided between steel works furnaces merchant furnaces. Nearly all merchant blast furnaces in the enango Valley are in operation, with one exception those idle on the verge of resumption, the eption being a stack at Sharpsle that is out of blast for relin-

The increase in blast furnace rations is illustrated in a pracal and convincing manner by the avior of the Connellsville coke rket, which has advanced 50 ts a ton since Monday. On dnesday and Thursday there re several sales of good-sized lots Connellsville furnace coke at 25, the lowest price quoted, while the end of last week buyers ld easily get coke at $3.75, and the first week of the strike coke s obtainable at $3.50.

The production of steel has inased only slightly, as the strike t is still closed rather tightly, s belt starting with the Wheeling strict and running north through honing valley to Cleveland. ere is a remarkable contrast in nditions as to production on the o sides of the Ohio-Pennsylvania ate line. Production in the Calut district has increased slightly, ile the south has been running actically full since the first week the strike.

The United States Steel Corporaon has operated during the last ek an average of 82 percent of sheet mills, and the proportion gradually increasing. Taking e independent sheet mills as a hole, their operations are increasg somewhat. Outside of oil-untry goods the demand for eets was the most insistent just fore the strike, and the curtailent in production is less in sheets an several other lines, such as ils, structural shapes, and plates, r which there was only a modete demand before the strike.

The Steel Corporation's unfilled nnage statement, made public sterday, is in sharp contrast with revious statements, as August owed an increase in unfilled oblitions of only 175,535 tons, while e three preceding months had own increases averaging 609,000 ns a month. With shipments deeased in the latter part of Septmber by the strike, a larger inease in the unfilled orders might ve been expected.

ARKET IS QUIET

There has been nothing like a rong buying tendency in the steel arket, which has indeed been very iet in the last week. Regular nsumers are well covered by conacts, and are simply taking delieries as they are made, giving the ills assurance of their full symathy and co-operation. While the entual outcome of the strike was ecided before it was a week old, is still uncertain as to when it ill be completely ended.

Regular mill prices for steel proucts are unchanged, and the alance of probability is that there ill be no important changes for long time to come. Pig iron, owever, may experience an adance before the year is out, there eing a strong feeling on the part some furnacemen that pig iron too low in price relative to steel roducts.

The coke region enters upon the urth week of the strike with its osition strengthened. Reduction running time, as a means of ssening output, has brought the pply in closer relation to the emand. Fewer cars are standing the tracks, and not so much ke is being stocked in the yards during the first week of the rike. Production decreased last eek by 28,000 tons to a total of 7,600 tons, as compared with a ecrease of 186,120 tons during the st week of the strike. The blowg out of eleven ovens last week as the only change in the active st.

Iron and steel scrap values have ot shrunk any on account of the rike. They are in a sense nomial because the consumers are not uying, but if they were they would ot pay prices any higher than ose ruling before the inauguraon of the strike, while on the her hand it is quite certain that ealers would not sell regular mill ts at less than those prices. Of urse, there are occasional odd ts of a carload or two forced pon the market, and absorbed by rge dealers at as low a price as e seller is willing to accept, but ch transactions do not make a arket now any more than they ave at any other time.

There is nothing like a large outome of scrap at this time. Actual roduction is considerably reduced, nd holders are quite averse to acept lower prices than formerly. oth they and the dealers feel that hen the steel strike is over there ill be a stronger rather than a weaker market. The theory is that demand for scrap is banking up more than supplies are banking up. The market is unchanged, with prices practically nominal, representing appraisals rather than actual transactions.

FURNACES IDLE

The Shenango Furnace this week blew out No. 3 furnace for relining. The company makes basic pig iron for steel making and Bessemer iron for ingot molds, so that demands for its product are limited at this time. Shenango No. 1 is operating, making Bessemer iron, a large part of which is being used for ingot molds. This company has an ample supply of labor for operating all its furnaces. Of the nine furnaces in the Shenango Valley five are operating, three are banked and one is out for relining.

So far as can be learned today, all the furnaces in the Mahoning Valley, whether merchant or steel works furnaces, are idle. There is only one purely merchant stack in the valley, that at Struthers, Ohio. Girard is partly merchant, a considerable part of the output being used by the owners, while three others were formerly merchant but are now owned by consuming interests, these being at Lowellville and Hubbard.

As regards the Youngstown situation, it may be said that more men are working there than earlier in the strike, but they are kept at odd jobs and repair work, no actual production being attempted. It is said on good authority that at a certain large plant in Youngstown there were 700 men on duty at the beginning of the second week, and now there are 1,500 either on duty or within call, and that at some of the other plants there are quite a number of men working at some job or another.

There is a heavy export inquiry for tin plate at the mills that are operating but as their domestic consumers are anxious to receive all the tin plate that can be made, the export inquiry cannot be given full attention. There is nothing being done in the domestic market. Consumers are well covered by contract, while mills are obligated either for as much as they can deliver or more.

This week the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company resumed operations at its Weirton plant, while the McKeesport Tin Plate Company also made a start. Outside of these cases there is little change in the strike situation as regards tin plate mill operations. About 40 percent of all the independent tin mills are running, this representing about 45 percent of normal operation, on a general average, but perhaps 60 percent of the usual operation at this particular time of year, which is generally the dullest in the tin plate industry.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company continues to make gains in operation of its mills, those in the Shenango and Allegheny valleys doing better in the last few days than at any time since the inception of the strike. At New Kensington, New Castle and Farrell material gains have been attained during the week, as also at Chester and Cambridge, although the Crescent six-mill plant at Cleveland is closed tight, with the rest of the plants in that district. Combining the leading interests and the independents, the production is very nearly 50 percent of the average for ordinary times, but 60 percent or more of the usual number at this time of the year.

Since the beginning of the strike operations by independent sheet mills have not changed materially except for the Brackenridge plant, which has now reached almost full operation after being practically idle for two or three days. As in the case of tin plate, the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is steadily making gains in sheet mill operations, the big plant at Vandergrift, which was partly closed for a while, now reaching 95 percent of capacity. This week the American company operated 81 percent of its sheet mills, against 7 percent last week.

At the plants that are running full shipments are being made with facility, and equal the output, but at plants operating only in part shipments sometimes fall short of the production, while at closed plants none of the stock can be shipped, though this is of small consequence, as there are no stocks amounting to much tonnage. Last week the American company had sheet shipments equal to almost 70 percent of normal. Prospects are that sheet shipments will increase slightly from week to week while the strike lasts. Sheet consumers are no doubt getting very short of material, but there is practically no complaint, and customers of mills do not even ask mills whether they can make better shipments. The feeling seems to be universal that this is a contest in which consumers are as much interested as mills.

As regards the sale of steel, the mills were all fairly well sold up when the strike occurred, and of course are besieged by consumers with further orders, but practically no domestic sales are being made. In the case of export business there is an occasional exception. A few sales are being made for export, not because the mills want the orders, but because in the case of export business, it is necessary to render regular service or the trade is lost. The foreign buyer likes to deal with the same seller continually, not being in a position to circulate among the mills as domestic buyers frequently do.

International Aero Exhibition

The big international aviation exhibition in France will be held from December 19 to January 4 in the Grand Palais, or the Champs Elysees, Paris. It will be conducted by the Chamber Syndicale des Industries de l'Aeronautique. The exhibits will be classified in eleven groups: (1) Aerostatics; (2) heavier than air apparatus; (3) motors and propellers; (4) sciences; (5) art; (6) structural materials; (7) transport and shelters; (8) cartography and bibliography; (9) commerce; (10) motor navigation; (11) various industries.

NOISES WILL TELL

The importance of being able to diagnose motor ills from the sounds ensuing is well illustrated by the differential. A sort of weaving in the differential indicates that the master bevel gear is out of alignment. On the other hand, a slight catch occurring several times in each revolution of the driving wheels indicates a chipped tooth.

Automobile Shows Attract Big Owners

Record Breaking List Of Space Applications For New York And Chicago

Drawing for space at the January automobile shows at New York and Chicago was among the other important matters considered at a record meeting of automobile manufacturers of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in New York October 3. There were 88 applications for space for passenger cars and 81 applications for space by truck manufacturers, these companies taking practically all the space available in the buildings at New York and Chicago, aside from space available for parts and accessories. Thus the twentieth annual exhibition space applications have exceeded those for any previous exhibition.

The New York show will be January 3 to 10, with the passenger cars and accessories at Grand Central Palace, and the trucks and accessories at the big Eighth Coast Artillery Armory at 194th Street, which was the only building available that supplied sufficient space for the requirements of a complete truck showing.

The Chicago date is January 24 to 31, with the cars and accessories at the Coliseum and First Regiment Armory, and the trucks and accessories at the Drexel Pavilion.

Among the leaders in the drawing for show space for the passenger shows were Buick, Willys-Overland, Dodge Brothers, Studebaker, Maxwell, Cadillac, Hudson, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Chandler, Packard, Reo, Franklin, Paige, Nash, Chalmers and Mitchell, while the leading companies drawing for space in the truck shows were the Dodge Brothers, G.M.C., International, Federal, Garford, Kelly-Springfield, Reo, Maxwell, Bethlehem, Autocar, Paige-Detroit, Velie, Denby, Stewart, Diamond T. and Commerce.

The truck manufacturers, after a lengthy consideration, voted to hold their truck show at the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory of the 194th Street and Jerome Avenue, where a complete exhibit of motor vehicles can be held rather than having a limited show in smaller buildings closer to the passenger car show in Grand Central Palace. It supplies more than twice as much space as another building—all on the main floor, which is 600 by 300.

There will not alone be a show, but a transportation exposition, with transportation conferences, lectures, moving pictures of truck operations and other things of interest to the truck dealer and user.

The plan to amend the Constitution to increase the directorate from 15 to 18 members was withdrawn, it being the vote of the members that 15 directors were ample to represent the 118 companies in the chamber.

A. J. Brosseau, president of the International Motors Company, maker of Mack trucks, was elected a director to succeed Carl Pelton, resigned.

Anxious to better the service supplied to dealers and the service supplied to users the manufacturers voted for a convention of service managers, to be held in Detroit probably during the week of November 10, when two or three days will be devoted to service problems and an inspection of the service departments of some of the leading Western factories.

There is some difference of opinion as to the plan for drawing for show space, because of the interference with normal production by the war, a large number of makers having devoted their plants to war work in place of making cars. It was decided by vote to have the drawing based on the production of the manufacturers for and 12 months' period ending June 30, 1917, 1918 or 1919.

Roy D. Chapin, vice-president of the N. A. C. C., presided and there were in attendance representatives of practically all the leading passenger car and truck makers of the industry.

Lorry tyres

A 13-ton girder for the world's largest telescope being carried by Firestone tyres on a lorry to the top of Mt. Wilson, California, a nine-mile climb with a one-mile rise.

Conditions: frightful grades; narrow, twisting, rocky trails bordering 2000-foot chasms. Gross weight of lorry and girder 16½ tons.

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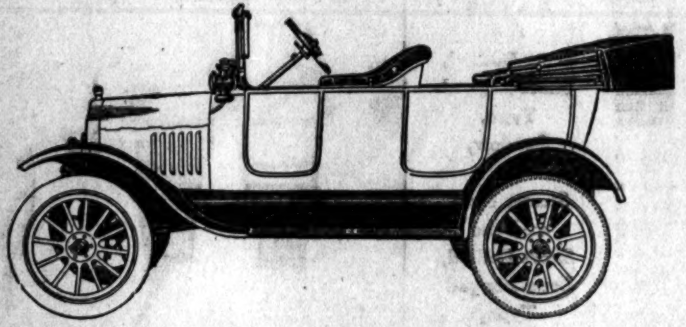

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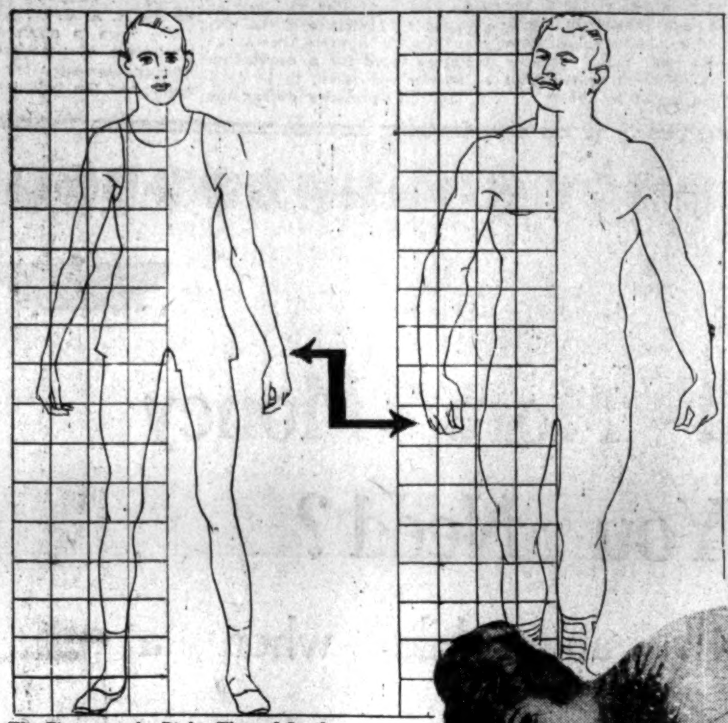
Why Short-Legged People Live Longest

Interesting Scientific Experiments That Prove the Great Importance of Large Broad Bodies and Many Curious Discoveries About the Greater Relative Strength of Short Men



The Figure on the Right, That of Sandow, Who Has Been Noted as One of the World's Strongest Men for Many Years, Illustrates the Scientific Principle, Proved by Professor Dreyer's Experiments, That Short-Legged, Long-Bodied Men Are Strongest and Longest Lived. His Body and Head Measure 10½ Squares, Against 7½ Squares for His Legs.
The Long-Legged Type Is Represented by the Left-Hand Figure, Joe Loomis, the Wonderful American Sprinter, Whose Legs Measure 9½ Squares, Against 8½ for His Body.

The Long-Legged Type of Woman Is Well Illustrated by Charlotte Greenwood, the Actress, and Mrs. Vernon Castle, the Dancer, Who Are Best Fitted for Feats of Agility and Speed.

The Long-Bodied, Short-Legged Type of Woman, Who Has the Best Prospects of Longevity Is Here Represented by La Petite Adelaide, a Dancer, Noted for Her Strength as Well as Skill.

THE man with short legs and large body and chest is, as a rule, stronger than the tall man in all the important elements of strength, including prospects of long life.

This highly interesting fact has been proved in a long series of tests by Professor George Dreyer, professor of pathology in the University of Oxford.

Professor Dreyer's most important discovery, stated in scientific language, is that "vital capacity is a simple function of body surface." By "vital capacity" he means every form of strength, including longevity. Everything must be considered in its proper relations and "body surface" must be considered in relation to volume. Now short men, especially those with short legs, have a greater body surface in proportion to volume than tall men, and, therefore, they have greater vital capacity than the tall ones. It is a simple arithmetical fact, by the way, that as body volume increases body surface relatively decreases. The child has the greatest body surface of all types.

But the problem is somewhat more complicated than the facts of body surface would suggest. The tall man, in many cases, has a poorly developed chest as a result of his growth in height. Hence the average vitality of tall men is reduced even more than the mere deficiency of body surface would suggest.

Vitality lies in the trunk of the body, from the base of the spine to the neck. Strong men have a large body and their legs may be undeveloped. Even poorly developed arms are not incompatible with great vitality.

Several facts point to the conclusion that the short-legged men live longest. One of the most important is that in a large number of men chosen at random, 95 per cent of the men above fifty belonged to the short-legged type.

The short-legged man has large vital organs, especially the heart and lungs, and these organs exercise their functions with greater regularity and certainty than when they are distributed through the body of a long-legged man. The former has also the advantage of a large body surface through which to perspire.

Sandow, who has been celebrated as one of the strongest men in the world for a remarkable number of years is an excellent example of the short-legged type. On the other hand, most of the successful dancers and runners belong to the long-legged type.

The short-legged man is a more primitive type genetically than the long-legged one, and most European peasants belong to the former class. Such a man is closer in ancestry to the ape. The long-legged man is most graceful and is apt to be an adventurous character but has much less vitality.

Professor Dreyer, in taking measurements, makes his subject sit down so that the lowest point of his backbone touches a scale at his back. The measurement of the body is then taken from the sitting point to the top of the head.

These experiments do not mean that every small man is necesarily stronger than any large tall man. Some tall men are, in fact, much stronger and healthier than some small men. But the experiments do mean that the small man, on the average, possesses more vitality in proportion to weight than the tall man, and many small men show an absolute superiority over tall men. Especially is this superiority marked in the short man with large body and short legs.

The man with short legs possesses greater endurance, greater lifting power, greater resistance to disease, better circulation than the tall man. His principal point of inferiority to the tall man is in long-distance running and other occupations requiring prolonged activity on the feet.

There are, according to this way of considering humanity, five principal types of man—the man with big body and short legs, the man with big body and long legs, the man with thin body and long legs, the man with long thin body and short legs, the small man with small body and short legs.

It is an interesting fact that Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson, a distinguished English surgeon of a past generation, came to the conclusion by a series of tests long ago, that vital capacity increased arithmetically with increasing height. This was widely accepted in England and undue value was attached to tall men. Hutchinson's conclusion is now shown by Professor Dreyer to have been an error. The whole investigation has a very important bearing on the selection of men for military service.

The principal terms Professor Dreyer uses in describing his experiments are "vital capacity," "net weight," "body surface" and "stem length," which is the measurement from the sitting point to the top of the head.

In summarizing his results the professor says:

"The vital capacity is a simple function of the body surface. In other words, the smaller and lighter individual, with his relatively larger surface, has a greater vital capacity per unit of body weight than the larger individual."

An Interesting Photographic Comparison Between the Long-Bodied, Short-Legged Type, Sandow, the Strong Man, and the Short-Bodied, Long-Legged Type, Joe Loomis, the Sprinter.

Stem length is, after body surface, the second factor in vital capacity. Circumference of chest is the third.

"While being measured," says Professor Dreyer, "the subject was made to stand with his arms hanging loosely down at his sides, breathing normally. This method of measurement was chosen because it was found to yield more regular results for comparison than measurements taken during extreme inspiration and expiration.

"The subject should be encouraged to talk while being measured, as the muscles are then more or less perfectly relaxed.

"The stem length was obtained by seating the subject on the floor or a board, with his back against a perpendicular triangular projection, to which the scale is fixed. To secure accurate measurement it is necessary for him to place his hands on the floor or board, close to his body, and, drawing up his knees, to raise himself for a moment and press his os sacrum as close as possible against the scale.

"It will be found that different persons bend the knees to different degrees when attempting to achieve this result. In such a position a constant measurement of stem length is provided from the top of the head to the ischial tuberosities, and one that does not vary in repeated measurements of the same individual.

"On account of the influence of the muscles the stem length taken when the subject is seated in a chair does not afford a constant measure of an individual, nor a measure which lends itself to accurate comparison of one individual with another."

For measurements of chest expansion a dry spirometer was used.

The subjects chosen were boys and men of various ages and occupations in normal health.

It is proved from many points of view that vital capacity is greatest in the small man. One table shows that the percentage of vital capacity decreases with almost absolute regularity from 7.819 per cent in the group of lightest men to 5.77 in the heaviest group.

In explaining his views upon the relation between height and strength in man, Professor Dreyer says:

"The vital capacity of man is not, as claimed by Hutchinson, a simple function of the height, since it does not increase at a fixed rate with each unit increase in height, but irregularly and in the following manner: From a certain point the rate of increment of vital capacity per unit increase of height at first quickens, but presently a maximum is reached at a certain body height, and thereafter the rate of increment of vital capacity diminishes for a period before it again increases."

The stem length in individuals of the same weight varies considerably. This means that the men with the lesser stem length must have big, long legs to make the weight equal. Such men have less body surface and less vital capacity than those with greater stem length and less leg length.

"There is no definite relationship," remarks Professor Dreyer at this point, "between standing height and vital capacity."

With increase in chest measurement there is also a more or less regular increase in vital capacity, though exhibiting similar irregularities, as in the case of the stem length.

In the normal healthy man the circumference of chest is on an average about 1.5 per cent smaller than the stem length, though in a fair number of individual cases the chest measurement may be greater than the stem length.

"If a person," says Professor Dreyer, "is found to have too big a stem length in proportion to his weight, the circumference of chest is usually too small in proportion to weight."

Professor Dreyer's experiments show that the upper classes of Englishmen of the present day rank much higher in physical fitness than the same classes did in Dr. Hutchinson's time—about 1845. The same change probably holds true in other countries and is due to the improved habits of good society.

Professor Dreyer found Oxford undergraduates, who are representative of the upper classes, the most physically fit men he examined. He does not attribute the differences between them and poorer men to fundamental bodily deficiencies, but to surroundings during youth.

Boy Scouts, though mainly of the poorer classes, showed a vital capacity nearly equal to that of Oxford undergraduates and were 15 per cent stronger than lads of the same class who were not Boy Scouts.

In connection with these experiments it is interesting to recall the studies on the different types of men which were recently made by the French scientists, Professor A. Chaillou, of the Pasteur Institute, of Paris, and Professor Leon Macauliffe, of the Paris School of Higher Medical Studies.

These scientists found that mankind generally was divided into four types: 1. The muscular type. 2. The digestive type. 3. The respiratory type. 4. The cerebral type.

In the muscular and digestive types it is easy to recognize the men with large bodies and short legs, who have been found by Professor Dreyer to possess the greatest vitality. In the diagrams furnished by the French scientists these two types are seen to possess relatively shorter legs than the other two.

The muscular is the ideal type, with symmetrical framework, good muscles and small stomach. His legs are less than his stem length. He is fit for every form of exertion, and his prospects of life are good because he does not eat excessively.

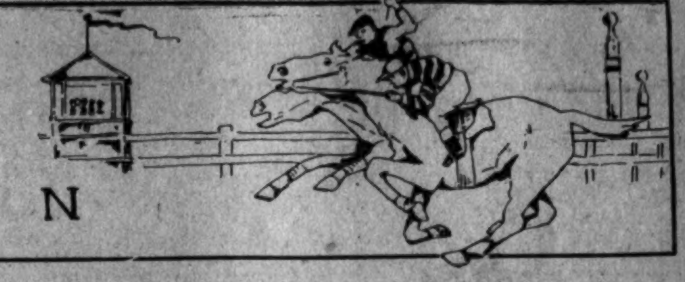
The digestive type is distinguished by heavy jaws and breadth across the hips. He is strong, but much slower than the muscular type. He requires a great deal of food and grows fat. Owing to his inordinate appetite he is subject to digestive troubles and other diseases. Many of the strongest men belong to a mixed musculo-digestive type.

The respiratory type of man is tall and is distinguished by a slender figure and legs longer than his stem length. He shows a marked development in the upper part of the chest, due to large lungs. His health is delicate, and he breaks down under severe labor. He makes a good athlete, cavalryman or aviator.

The cerebral type of man has a large head, small body and poorly developed muscles. His activities are in his brain and nervous system. In spite of his defective development he has, as a rule, good prospects of long life because of his moderation in eating.

The China Press
SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1919



POLICE ELEVEN LOSES TO RECS

Football Club Team Wallops Whizzbangs By Score Of 9-0

S. F. C. SECOND XI. BEATEN

Rangers And Jewish R. C. Winners In Fourth Round; Today's Games

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL

FIRST DIVISION

S.R.C. beat S.M.P. on S.M.P. ground by 3 to 1.

S.F.C. beat Whizzbangs on S.F.C. ground by 9 to 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Rangers beat S.F.C. at Hongkew Park by 2 to 1.

J.R.C. beat S.M.P. on Widow's Monument ground by 3 to 1.

FRIENDLY FIXTURES

Nanyang College beat S.F.X. at Nanyang by 3 to 1.

S.F.X beat Baptist College at Baptist College by 4 to 3.

St. John's beat Union Athletic Club at St. John's by 5 to 1.

FOOTBALL TODAY

Nanyang College versus Navy at Nanyang College. Kick off 2:45 p.m.

The third round of the senior Football League was carried off yesterday afternoon when the Recs. beat the Police by 3 to 1, on the Police ground, and the Club beat the Whizzbangs easily by 9 to 0 on their own ground.

The fourth round of the second division saw the Club beaten by the Rangers by the odd goal in three, at the Hongkew Park, and the Police string down by the same score as their seniors on the Widow's Monument ground.

Besides the above league fixtures there were three friendly games played, one at Nanyang College when the St. Xaviers lost to the home team by 3 to 1, another at the Baptist college when the visitors, the St Xavier second eleven, ran out victors by 4 to 3, and the third at St. John's when they beat the Union Athletic Club by 5 to 1.

The Navy are scheduled to play Nanyang College this afternoon on the College grounds. Kick off at 2:45 p.m. with Mr. Leslie as referee.

S.R.C. vs. POLICE

The Police were at home to the Recs yesterday afternoon and after a hard 90 minutes game had to admit defeat by three goals to one.

The Police were the first to press and for the first quarter of the game kept the ball continuously in their opponents territory. Much give and take play then took place and it was well on towards the interval before the Recs were able to take the lead. The Police goal was bombarded several times but the goalie was very steady and saved many a difficult shot which brought forth rounds of applause from the Police supporters. From a good pass Norris obtained the ball and working his way up to a favorable position centered neatly to Cooke who being unmarked was able to give the Recs the lead by a swift shot which was difficult to save. The interval arrived shortly after this goal.

On resuming the Recs at once took up the attack and after five minutes of play Norris was able to increase the lead for his side by taking the ball down on his own and scoring by a shot into the corner of the net which surprised the Police goalie. From the kick-off the Police made determined efforts towards scoring and were eventually rewarded by a goal.

By good combination the Police brought the ball up to a few yards from the Recs' goal and a scrimmage took place, during which shots were sent in and saved several times. Quincey relieved the situation by a powerful kick but one of the Police halves sent the ball back and after another scrimmage in front of the goal, much in the same style as on the first occasion, the ball was eventually kicked through a mass of legs to land within the net.

Encouraged by this goal the Police again took up the attack but the powerful clearances and good work by the Recs' backs kept their citadel from danger. The Police however were so keen on adding to their scores that practically all their players were playing for a while on the Recs

(Continued on Page 6)

Sport And Stage -:- By Domino

ALL the world is out of joint. The peace treaty is being torn to pieces; the League of Nations is up in the air; Shantung is still very much on Japan's map; a Nippon paper at Tsinanfu causes smiles by warning their FRIENDS the Chinese to beware of America's advance, for she is only out to bag the country like she did Honolulu. (Ha! ha! and he! he!). The Civic League is busy putting our roads in order, deserting the narrow path for the broad one that leads heavens knows where, and on top of all this Ohio says she has been dry long enough and intends to fall off the wagon.

* * *

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

Though Henry Ford shouts wars shall cease,
("But I don't think," says Beatty),
The Senate wants to get a peace
That's not quite like the Treaty.
The Monroe Doctrine points the way,
No outside obligation,
But it may hap
That Mr Jap
Will make Cathay a nation.

* * *

For Shantung is a knotty point,
And trouble without ending
Will put the Jap nose out of joint
Just when they catch him bending.
But we should worry if the news
Is bad, and rents Sky-High-O,
We still may get
A drink that's wet
In far away Ohio.

* * *

The Specials soon will be demobbed,
No more there'll be protection.
We'll of our whistles all be robbed
And Anderson's affection.
Though Shanghai may have strife and woe,
Enough to make her hazy,
If there's a chance
To dance, dance, dance—
She's absolutely crazy.

* * *

The Civic League will soon request
We make our roads all broader,
Then Tucker's trams must not infest
The Maloo—that's the order;
And walkers won't have need to fear
The "Scarlet Runners" brushes,
For we've a ruse
Says Mr Hughes
To put a stop to crushes.

* * *

The Japanese at Tsinanfu
Have got a little paper,
And when they don't know what to do
They warn, storm, gnash and caper,
"American is out to get
Pootung, Soochow, and Wuhu,
They'll steal your map"
Says Mr Jap
"Just like in Honolulu."

* * *

This old world of ours has been whizzing round on its axis at such a rate, and for so long, that at last it has got dizzy. We have gone Bolsheviki both in the head and in the feet, Jack is every bit as good as his master, and whether he polishes your boots, or makes society hum with some new and great intellectual discovery, he is to be accounted of equal value.

When Adam delved and Eve span
Who was then the gentleman?

A nonsense rhyme of the Bolshevik to tickle the ears of the ignorant. Now wait a minute. I am not attempting to run into highbrow talk, I am coming back to the stage and sport chatter anon. But it is worth while recognising the fact that one man in not as good as another, not by a very long chalk.

Order is Heaven's first law and this confessed
Some are and must be greater than the rest,
More rich, more wise; but who infers from thence
That such are happier, shocks all common sense.

This capital and labor fight is bad enough, and where it is leading us is the unsolved problem; but haven't we all gone rather crazy? We are simply dancing the soles off our shoes to the strains of the Jazz, and at the same time forgetting that there are other things that are worth while. Kewpies and prizes and we babble like little children! Yes, we've all gone Bolsheviki at both ends.

* * *

Leslie Holmes is appearing with the Vanity Fair Company. This is equivalent to saying that there is plenty of fun and laughter to be had at the Lyceum Theater these cold evenings. The absolute joy about Holmes work is its originality. It does not matter whether he is showing off a wonderful pair of legs—or shall we say knees—while wearing an early Victorian suit, or whether he just comes on as the red nosed comedian, he has something about his business that is bound to make the gloomiest person smile.

As a matter of fact he so thoroughly enters into the spirit of a fun himself, that it gets right over the footlights, and into the very narrow of your funny bone. He has returned this time with a fund of stories which he tells both on and off the stage. Some people say that he has lots of wonderful yarns that he won't tell, or that Edgar says he mustn't. Of course this is only rumor.

I started out to tell what a delightful show 'Vanity Fair' really is, and here I find myself talking all the time about Holmes. Well he is worth it. A real laughter-maker does a tremendous amount of good amidst the trials and troubles of this world.

Edger Warwick has added two fine attractions to his company—Miss Vera Pain and Mr Steve Laurie. This young couple simply float about the stage to the strains of the music, and present a series of most delightful pictures. Laurie is a dancer quite out of the usual rut. He reminds me of that wonderful old step dancer of a decade ago. Joe O'Gorman, who just tripped about the vandeville stage like a feather, and he carried with him some 180 pounds of flesh.

Steve Laurie has been more kindly treated by Dame Nature He has the right build and height, and an expressive face that has already made some of our little flappers sigh.

We are lucky to know all the other members of the company from previous visits, and they are quite as good as ever, and what more can one say! Sydney Manaering, I believe, is responsible for the producing of the various editions, and he really calls for the highest congratulations. His work stands out in fine relief to what we see in so many of the companies that visit us. There is no carelessness in dressing, make-up, or business. The numbers are always perfect in words and tune, and there is always a snap about the dialogue which makes all the scenes as enjoyable as they are effective.

Yes, I can thorougly recommend Edgar Warwick's little pack of entertainers. They cannot fail to please you.

* * *

Reynolds Denniston, at one time a principal of the Frawley Company, has gathered about him a number of well known players and is now on his way out East with a bagful of new plays. Cables recently received from him tell of a great opening at Honolulu. He expects to strike Shanghai early in January.

* * *

By the way I mentioned in these columns a couple of weeks ago that the A.D.C. intends putting on Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "The Pirates of Penzance." Advertisements call for singers who will help in the production. A line to the Secretary at the Lyceum Theater will be received with pleasure from all those who can sing a bit. It is necessary to send in names soon as work will begin at an early date. Mr R. C. Young will be in charge of the music and both chorus and principals always have faith in his guidance.

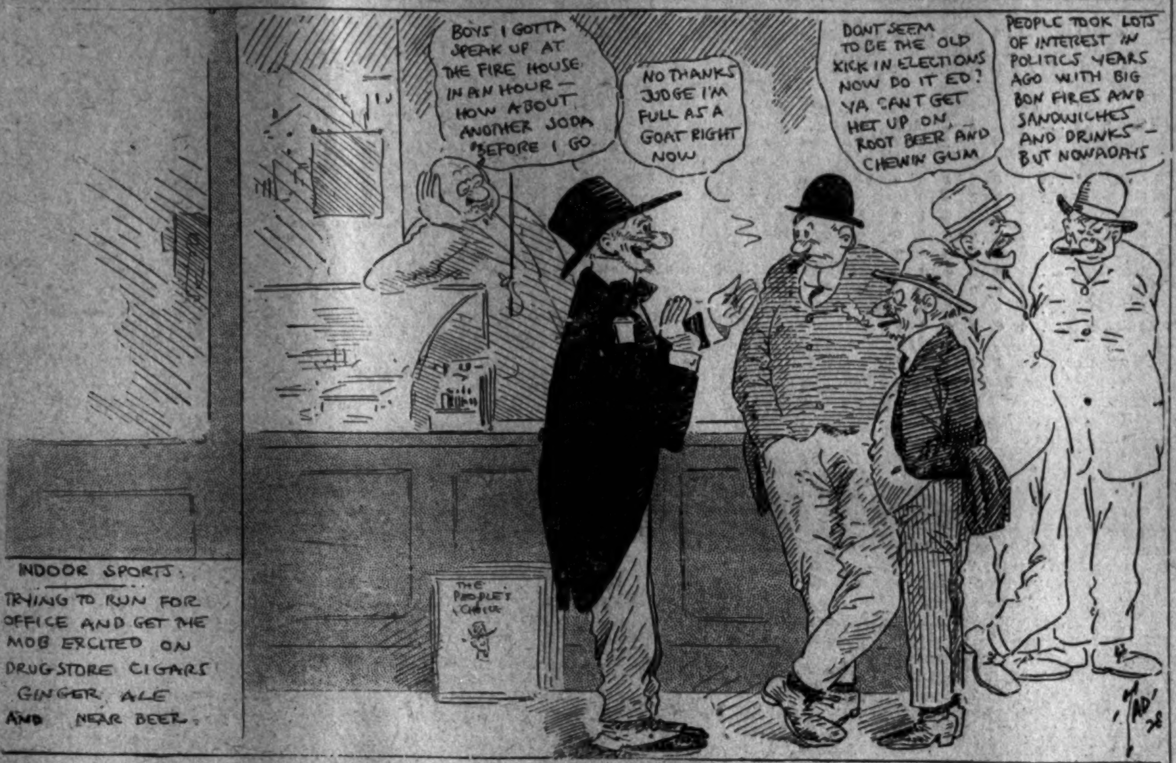
* * *

Captain Dewar meets Mr Macdougal today in the final of the Golf Championship at Kiangwan. This is the second time in the last few months that the latter has reached the final stage. The first occasion was when he with beautifully bended back and steady hand put up good woods until his opponent looked as if he would never get anywhere near him. But luck hit him badly just when he saw victory, and he was pipped at the very post. Today he will have to hit a long ball, and putt mightily to beat the Captain. It ought to be a grand game and worth going down to Kiangwan to see.

* * *

Rumor has it, and every footballer hopes it is wrong, that we are about to lose one of the best soccer men we have had in the Settlement. Tonkin, the very popular captain of the Football Club, is probably leaving for Hongkong in a couple of weeks. The Club will thus be deprived of a tower of defense on the field, and a fine fellow both on and off. If he must go then he carries our best wishes with him. He has done much for the Club and steered it through, with Secretary Craigie Ross, many of the difficulties that the years of the war presented.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


BOYS I GOTTA SPEAK UP AT THE FIRE HOUSE IN AN HOUR— HOW ABOUT ANOTHER SODA BEFORE I GO
NO THANKS JUDGE I'M FULL AS A GOAT RIGHT NOW
DONT SEEM TO BE THE OLD KICK IN ELECTIONS NOW DO IT ED? YA CANT GET HET UP ON ROOT BEER AND CHEWIN GUM
PEOPLE TOOK LOTS OF INTEREST IN POLITICS YEARS AGO WITH BIG BON FIRES AND SANDWICHES AND DRINKS— BUT NOWADAYS
THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE
INDOOR SPORTS. TRYING TO RUN FOR OFFICE AND GET THE MOB EXCITED ON DRUGSTORE CIGARS GINGER ALE AND NEAR BEER.
TAD

At The Theaters

Fannie Ward, one of our most beautiful and talented cinema stars, will be the attraction at the Apollo Theater beginning Thursday night in "The Profiteers." It is a story of the despicable methods employed by a group of profiteers in overcoming all obstacles in their path. Miss Ward has a splendid opportunity to display some unusually fine acting in this picture.

Beginning tomorrow night dainty Bessie Barriscale in "Borrowed Plumage" will be the feature picture. It is a comedy drama and Miss Barriscale, who is a comedienne of the highest type, is very fine in the leading part. A Lonesome Luke comedy will also be shown.

"Mountain Dew" will be shown at today's matinee and at tonight's performance, "A Fool's Paradise" will be the feature picture.

The Victoria Theater is offering D. W. Griffith's masterpiece the "Hearts' of the World" beginning Tuesday night. Most of the famous Griffith stars are in the picture, including the talented Gish sisters and Robert Harron. It is a combination of splendid photography and fine acting and it is a picture that holds the interest of the audience throughout. It is rightly named, as it embraces the heart interest of individuals of all the different nations engaged in the war, and there are two beautiful love stories running through the picture.

Marguerite Clark in "Helene of the North" will be shown at the Victoria tonight, and at today's matinee "The Brass Bullet" will be the attraction.

The Olympic Theater is offering "The Triumph of Venus" which is one of the most spectacular pictures ever produced.

The third edition of Edgar Warwick's revusical comedy company will continue at the Lyceum Theater. Tomorrow night marks the beginning of the second week of Vanity Fair and the show is well worth seeing.

The 15th and 16th episodes of "The Bull's Eye" will be shown tonight at the New Helen Theater. A two part Pathe comedy "Cleopasty" will also be seen. The fifth and sixth episodes of "The Lightning Raider" and the 15th and 16th episodes will be shown at today's matinee.

The Towa Cinema Theater is showing tonight the 13th and 14th episodes of "The Girl from Frisco," "Views of America" and a Keystone.

Miss Lee Shueh Fang's company of Cantonese actresses will be at the the Isis Theater for only a few more nights. The program is changed every evening. The costumes and scenery used in this performance are unusually beautiful and interesting.

First Hunt Scheduled For November 29th

BY JOHNNIE WALKER

The delirium of Castlewood versus Silver Streak is now a thing of the past; we have ceased to be worried by enthusiasts prepared to bet down to their shirt buttons on one or the other of these splendid little ponies, and the riding man is now free to turn his thoughts to that other sport of kings, 'Unting.

With all the young men back from the front there is a shortage of ponies this year, and anything with hair on that can jump finds eager buyers. In fact, profiteering has extended itself to pony flesh and prices are being paid for good 'unters, which, if converted at present exchange would make a homeside horsecoper peagreen. And money so tight, too! Which reminds The Scribe of a remark made to him when he first arrived here, donkey's years ago, by one Scull late of the Horse Bazaar: "This place may be 'ard up but it'll always find money for ponies." Mr. Scull coupled something else with ponies but we'll let it go at that.

Prospects are fine this season. The cotton is being rapidly pulled and the winter crops are appearing in large patches. Given a little more rain with a little frost to follow, it seems a cinch on the first 'Unt being laid for the 29th. And what a field it will be with at least 100 hard cases all on their toes waiting the word. Quite a pre-war field. Talk of Stinson stunts! Go to the first jump and you'll see such looping, nose dives, once overs and cork-screws as would astonish the immortal Katharine herself.

Look after your gear young fellows! Remember, a rotten girth or stirrup leather means grief and a spoiled 'unt is no use to you or anybody. A little forethought now and not leave everything to the mafoo will be amply repaid, for the mafoo is just the same mafoo he was before, even though he gets two Mex more wages nowadays.

In the morning folk are beginning to ride or try to ride 'cross country. This is quite all right but let everyone have the commonsense to avoid vegetable gardens. A squashed cabbage will never recover sufficient heart to present itself at table. And the landed proprietors have their rights to guard so don't infringe on them. They have lots of money this year and are very independent and whilst they cannot or do not object to the barley and beans being ridden over, riding over gardens will mean trouble. This cross country riding is a great privilege and nobody should abuse it. Also some owners deserve strafing for abusing the roads. They have no right to send out incompetent scarecrows posing as ridey boys on wild and woolly griffins. They are dangerous to themselves and to everybody else. There was an example of this on Friday near Blix's corner, Great Western Road, and finally some riding men made the sham ridey boy dismount and lead home.

Talking of the young fellows who did their bit "over there," The Scribe begs the pleasure and privilege to put up two cups for competition, lightweight and heavyweight. Nothing would please him better than to see these said young fellows carry off these said cups in the first 'Unt. If the blinking Editor, who has been getting these 'unting effusions for years for nothing, likes to stand for the cups, The Scribe will gladly pass on the pleasure, the privilege and the cost to him. So let it be understood anyway, the first "returned men" light and heavy weights pinch the pots. Attaboys!

Subs. to the 'Unt Club are now due, same price as before, viz., Five Mex. General Richard Newman, the Secretary, presides at the receipt of custom and has a big sheaf of receipts to fill and is keen and eager to get busy. It is hoped that the rush of riders and spectators to put up their five chips will give Richard writer's cramp.

The 'Unt Club had its annual meeting on Thursday and the proceedings went off very harmoniously, words without music, no questions, no hot air, all sereno. The Stewards elected were same as last season except that Mr. Beith replaces Mr. John Johnstone who retires on his transfer as sab-se burrasahib to Hongkong. We are very sorry to lose John, he was a bit super at times and always ready to go the ruddy limit in jumps, but he put pep into most of us and the fear of God into the rest. There is nobody of quite the same caliber to take his place. We are very sorry indeed to lose John.

The Scribe is asked to contradict the rumor that Vida and Springfield had offered to rope the Kuling Tiger. They don't mind doing the dirty on a poor little stag, but they bar man-eating tigers.

So till next Saturday.

FOOTBALL ELEVENS CLASH THURSDAY

Navy And Athletic Club Teams Play American Game Thanksgiving

The Navy and Shanghai Athletic Club football elevens will clash at the Race Course Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. A group of college stars, fast and heavy men, will oppose the sailors and should win although the Navy representation includes the pick of the Wilmington and Elcano teams.

The civilians will have a line that will average 195 pounds with two big ends, Neprud and Claire. The backfield is also husky and includes Gold, a punter and drop kicker.

The Athletic Club team will hold a practice session this afternoon at two o'clock and another on Tuesday morning.

Harriers Hold Run

Members of the Shanghai Harriers Club held a training run for four miles over the Kiangwan district yesterday taking with them a number of men out for the first time. Mr. J. J. Ellis set the pace.

On the last mile home the younger members showed well M. Seredkin nosing out Ellis for first place in a great finish. F. A. Strandvig was in third.

The Club novice championship will be run off on Saturday, December 6, and a close race is looked for, as several promising new members are training hard for the event.

WRESTLERS PLAN ANOTHER CONTEST

Berne Will Meet Frenchman When Opponent Agrees To Abandon Mask

Another contest between William Berne and LeBreassuer, the Frenchman who has been known as the masked marvel, will be arranged, it was announced last night, if the mask idea is abandoned. After the contest at the Olympic Theater, in which the two men wrestled for one hour and three-quarters without a fall, the fans are anxious to see another match.

Young Corbett and Young Chester are to be matched by Manager Margelis in a preliminary boxing bout if the wrestlers are brought together again.

Harlequins Lose Hockey Match To P.S.A. Score 9-2

In a friendly hockey match yesterday afternoon the Portuguese Sporting Association defeated the Harlequins to the tune of 9 goals to 2.

The game was very fast throughout, but the combination of the Portuguese team was too much for the Harlequins.

For the losers Bertenshaw and Donelly were the stars. Although both worked very hard they received little support from the rest of the team.

Bertenshaw was responsible for the two goals for the Harlequins.

All the forwards of the winning team managed to score at least one goal each. Remedios 3, Encarnacao 2, Souza 2, A. Leitao 1 and E. Leitao 1.

Little can be said of the winning team, as on the whole they played very well indeed.

At half time the score was 5-1.

AMERICAN CLUB BILLIARDS

In the first games of the American Club handicap billiard tournament, C. D. Komaroff won from G. M. Boyes by a score of 250 to 158 and J. B. Davies defeated H. L. Corbin, 250 to 180. Boyes had a handicap of 25 on Komaroff. Davies started with plus 75 while Corbin was 150 behind scratch.

DEAD HEAT ENDS AUTUMN RACING

Soft Thing And Jock Scott In Sensational Finish Of Final Event

NEW RECORD ESTABLISHED

The Cornbrake Lowers Time For Nine Furlongs Made By Beaconlight

The Autumn Racing Season of the Shanghai Race Club came to a sensational close last evening when the Virginia Cup, eighth and last event of the Seventh Extra Meeting, after an exciting finish, ended in a dead heat between Soft Thing, Mr. Bremner up, and Jock Scott, ridden by Mr. Hill. Salaro, with Mr. Brand up, placed by three-quarters of a length.

Bright, snappy weather made the day ideal for smart racing and there was a crowd beyond general expectation in attendance. The spectators were not nearly so great in numbers as those present in the days of the regular meeting but the stands, clubhouse and lawn were fairly well filled with a considerable number of enthusiasts along the rail.

A new record for nine furlongs was established by The Cornbrake, ridden by Mr. Hill, in the fourth race, The Boston Plate, when the pony made the distance in 2.24 4-5. Previously the fastest time was 2.27 2-5, made by Beaconlight.

In the Seventh Race, The Texas Plate, Co-insurance, ridden by Mr. Crokam, equalled the time, 1.14 2-5, that had heretofore stood as a record, having been made by Bixshoote.

The results:

First Race.—The Kentucky Steeplechase.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third, Tls. 50. For all China ponies. Weight, 157lbs. Winners of more than one steeplechase during 1919 barred: of one steeplechase, 7lbs. extra. Jockeys who have not won a steeplechase during 1919 allowed 7lbs.—Over Morriss' once round and in.

Mr. H. Herlofson's grey Medina-Sidonia, (Mr. Boyd) ....157—1
Mr. E. B. Rose's grey Graysand, (Mr. Springfield) ....157—2
Mr. Bonar's grey Battle Axe, (Mr. Bremner).150—3

Also ran: Revenge, (Mr. Hayes) The Disappointing Bird, (Mr. Richard) Antonio late Kamikase, (Mr. Schoch).

Won by many lengths; many lengths.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $18.20; for place, $6.20, $6.40 and $9.60.

Members' sweep—First, 88; second, 242; third, 47; Unplaced—22, 98 and 84.

Second Race.—The New York Cup.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third, Tls. 50. For China ponies, subscription griffins of the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting, 1919, that have started twice and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Placed ponies, 2lbs. extra for each occasion placed. (Jockey Allowance).—Three-Quarters of a mile.

Mr. Risk's grey Co-insurance, Mr. Crokam ..159—1
Mr. Clifton's ches. Inniskilling, Mr. Knoll ..152—2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's brown Java Chief, Mr. Hill 160—3

Also ran—Popiel, (Mr. Dalglish) Golden Fluff, Mr. Braad-Sorensen) Complaint, (Mr. Bremner) Saey Tai, (Mr. Grayrigge) Re-insurance, (Mr. Hine) Lightning Raider, (Mr. Springfield) Jumbo, (Mr. Sleap) Flashy Thing, (Mr. Vida) Forglen, (Mr. J. K. Brand).

Won by half a length; many length.

Time: 1.33 3-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $8.90, for place, $6.50, $12.00 and $7.30.

Members' sweep.—First, 90; second, 116; third, 60; Unplaced—305, 166, 36, 216, 333, 25, 200, 290 and 254.

Third Race.—The Saratoga Selling Race.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third, Tls. 50. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner to be sold for $600. If entered to be sold for $400, allowed 5lbs.: for $200, allowed 10lbs. Additional allowances—Griffins of the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting, 1919 5lbs.: Sub-Griffins of the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting allowed 10lbs. (Jockey Allowance).—One mile.

Mr. C. R. Burkill's grey Free-and-Easy, (Mr. Crokam) ....145—1
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Leszek, (Mr. Hayes) ....145—2
Mr. Bonar's ches. Salaro, (Mr. J. K. Brand)..150—3

Also ran—Red Coat, (Mr.

(Continued on Page 6)

SOX ANNEX SEVENTH GAME OF SERIES WHEN EDDIE CICOTTE COMES BACK

CHICAGO HURLER HALTS BIG PLAN FOR CALA NIGHT

Holds Cincinnati Down To Seven Hits While Teammates Make Ten Off Salee And Cop Wild Contest 4 To 1

Standing of the Clubs.

	P.	W.	L.	P.C.
Cincinnati (N)	7	4	3	.571
Chicago (A)	7	3	4	.429

Cincinnati, October 8.—Eddie Cicotte's name is anathema here tonight. For the wild and utterly disappointed baseball legions of this city its utterance is more bitter than aloes, and its accents more painful than the prod of a bayonet. For Cicotte this afternoon was responsible for the postponement of a great celebration.

Just when the Queen City was all decked out to acclaim the Cincinnati Nationals the world champions and gloat over the Chicago Americans, Cicotte decided to come back. He returned attired in bells, spangles and all the other approved regalia of splendid achievement. The squatty pitcher allowed the Cincinnatis only seven hits, while his teammates made ten off Harry Sallee, and led the White Sox to a most decisive and clean-cut victory, by 4 to 1.

Cincinnati had won four games, two of them at the expense of this very same Cicotte. It needed only one more triumph to end the series and take the world's title.

The White Sox, who had won only two games, were forced to the necessity of winning this afternoon or being counted out of the honors and no mean financial consideration which go to the victors. To Cicotte was presented the alternative of being the savior of his team or going down into baseball history as a far heralded pitcher who in the supreme test had failed thrice. And Cicotte was able to accept the former course.

PLAY IN CHICAGO TODAY

As a result Chicago tonight once more is a formidable contender while Cincinnati, though still in the lead by four games to three, expresses no great confidence in its ability to keep the White Sox at bay in the eighth contest at Chicago tomorrow. But it does affirm most vigorously that the honors will land here, for it has the greatest faith in Horace Eller, who is counted on to pitch the ninth game should such an affair be necessary. Should this contest eventuate it will be staged in Cincinnati; that was decided this evening by the toss of a coin.

It was an impressive performance, this sterling triumph of the White Sox today. With their backs to the wall, snarling and fighting back like a lot of cornered wildcats, and with Cicotte smarting under the sting of the double indignity heaped upon him by the Reds, the Chicago men proved aggressors who would not and could not be denied. While Cicotte kept the Red batsmen at bay in all innings except the sixth, in which they put across their lone tally, the White Sox recovered from their fielding slump of yesterday and accorded him support that was almost perfect. They were charged with only one misplay, recorded by Eddie Collins, while the Cincinnati men were guilty of four errors. Two f these injected themselves into the fifth inning, in which Chicago scored two runs.

REDS SUFFER ANTI-CLIMAX

While the White Sox, until yesterday failures with the bat, again cut sharply at the ball and carried along their attack with that irresistible vigor, virility, confidence and snap, the Cincinnati men showed plainly that they had suffered an anti-climax. They had been confident that the series would end yesterday, and they had been balked. Today they appeared to have lost some of the drive of that momentum which had carried through the first five games. Their baseball was flat. They did not seem to be on their toes. Their eyes were dimmed and their muscles sagged. They did not run out every opportunity—though precious few they had—to the very limit. The crowd sensed this falling off in spirit and efficiency. After the White Sox had scored four runs in the first five innings the game was surrendered.

Sallee, the left hander who had beaten Claude Williams in spite of his having yielded the greater number of hits, proved a pitcher who had gone to the well once too often. From the opening minute of his stay on the mound the slim hurler got himself into trouble. And in a blaze of trouble he was forced to leave the scene in the torrid fifth inning. That he got himself into a mess was partly the fault of Sallee, but his infield contributed to his downfall.

SALLEE SHELLED FROM BOX

After two runs had been scored in the fifth on two hits and errors by Groh and Rath, with Felsch on first and Jackson on second and only one out, Pat Moran decided that Sallee had had enough. Sallee had given up a run in the first.

Ray Fisher, who had warmed up for only a few minutes, was sent to the relief of the string bean left hander and he succeeded in retiring the next two men. But Fisher did not remain in the game long. In the Reds' half of the fifth Reuther was sent in to bat for Fisher, as there appeared to be a chance for some scoring.

Reuther failed.

In the sixth session the White Sox were faced by Adolfo Luque, the Cuban. Luque came through in fine style. In the four innings in which he pitched he allowed only one hit. In addition he struck out five men, two in the sixth, two more in the seventh and another in the ninth. Had Moran chosen Luque to start with there might have been another story. As far as he went he certainly outdid Cicotte.

Cincinnati's attitude toward the Reds and the series was demonstrated in a rather striking way in the tremendous falling off in attendance. Whereas yesterday's game, which had been expected to end in the engulfment of the White Sox, had attracted more than 32,000 fans and had drawn more than $100,000 the contest today was witnessed by only 13,923 persons.

RED'S SUPPORTERS ABSENT

Big ugly gaps showed even in the bleachers. In the upper tier of the grand stand there were comparatively few onlookers. In the lower tier there were rows and rows of vacant seats—whole sections of them. Cincinnati had become chagrined and disappointed, and besides it had contributed perhaps all of the baseball money that it was reasonable to expect of it. Then again nobody except the ball clubs want a nine game series. The showing today proved that change a great mistake.

In the hotel lobbies, cigar stores and other places downtown, where men congregated this morning a false, ugly story was passed from mouth to mouth. Said one unreasoning follower of the game typical of the rest, who had attended the three games here, "you are not going to see that ball park half filled for the fourth game. The fans are not 'suckers,' you know, you cannot make them believe that Kopf and Duncan did not let that ball fall between them on purpose yesterday so as to make the series last longer."

It was to no avail to tell him and others like him that the players shared in the receipts of the first games only, and that their financial participation had ended yesterday.

So today's game found only 13,923, where there had been more than double the number. Perhaps the falling off in support had something to do with the falling off in spirit of the Cincinnati players.

SPECULATORS HARD HIT

Thousands of tickets fell into the hands of speculators, and these gentry were hit harder than ever before in the world's series. They tried to carry on their nefarious work under the very noses of the police around the ball park, but the police and the persons who were beseeched to buy had a good laugh in unison. Toward game time the speculators offered their tickets at prices below the face value. But still nobody wanted to buy.

Some of the scalpers finally handed tickets around to small boys near the various entrances. So the series and the gamins arrived at a distinction never before witnessed. Youngsters with torn trousers and shoes, which showed the urgent need of mending, sat in six dollar box seats rubbing elbows with oil well owners from Texas and bankers from downtown.

Many fans bought a ticket for a seat in the left field bleachers and wound up in a grand stand or box seat. As the game wore along the police and others intrusted with keeping seat holders where they belonged lost interest in the proceedings. Men and boys scampered from bleacher to stand. Many a youngster jumped the fence and landed in a five dollar seat. It was a great day for the venturesome, but a most disappointing afternoon for the baseball officials.

SHOWS HONESTY OF GAME

That the ninth game, should it be necessary, has gone to Cincinnati speaks volumes for the honesty of baseball and the officials. They really did toss a coin and fate handed the possible contest to Cincinnati, where it is hoped it will be treated as it should be treated.

With Sallee doing the pitching for the Cincinnatis today a fairly lusty attack of the White Sox was anticipated. But it was thought that Sallee would be able to hold the Sox back when they threatened to score. He had shown that ability in his first duel with the White Sox and his victory in spite of a better pitching performance by Williams.

But today there was a difference. The Reds were not hitting. Cicotte refused to cluster passes and above all the White Sox were not making breaks from which the Reds could glean runs. Cicotte gave three bases on balls and they all went to Ivy Wingo.

Joe Jackson, the hard hitting outfielder of the White Sox, once more asserted himself and drove in two runs—just enough to win the game. Felsch drove in the other two. The counters for which Jackson was responsible were made possible by John Collins, who suddenly rose to the magnitude of a real star and became the batting hero of the day.

Official Box Score

Seventh game, played in Cincinnati, October 8.

CHICAGO (A.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
J. Collins, cf	5	2	3	1	0	0
E. Collins, 2b	4	1	2	3	6	1
Weaver, 3b .	4	1	0	2	2	0
Jackson, lf .	4	0	2	3	0	0
Felsch, rf ..	4	0	2	2	0	0
Gandil, 1b ..	4	0	0	9	0	0
Risberg, ss .	4	0	0	3	2	0
Schalk, c ..	4	0	1	4	1	0
Cicotte, p ..	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals ...	37	4	10	27	13	1

CINCINNATI (N.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Rath, 2b ...	5	0	1	3	3	1
Daubert, 1b .	4	0	0	10	0	1
Groh, 3b ...	4	1	1	0	2	1
Roush, cf ..	4	0	0	3	1	1
Duncan, lf .	4	0	1	1	1	0
Kopf, ss ...	4	0	1	2	5	0
Neale, rf ...	4	0	1	3	0	0
Wingo, c ..	1	0	1	5	1	0
Sallee, p ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
Fisher, p ..	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Ruether ..	1	0	0	0	0	0
Luque, p ...	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Magee ...	1	0	1	0	0	0
‡Smith ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	34	1	7	27	15	4

*Batted for Fisher in the fifth inning.

†Batted for Luque in the ninth inning.

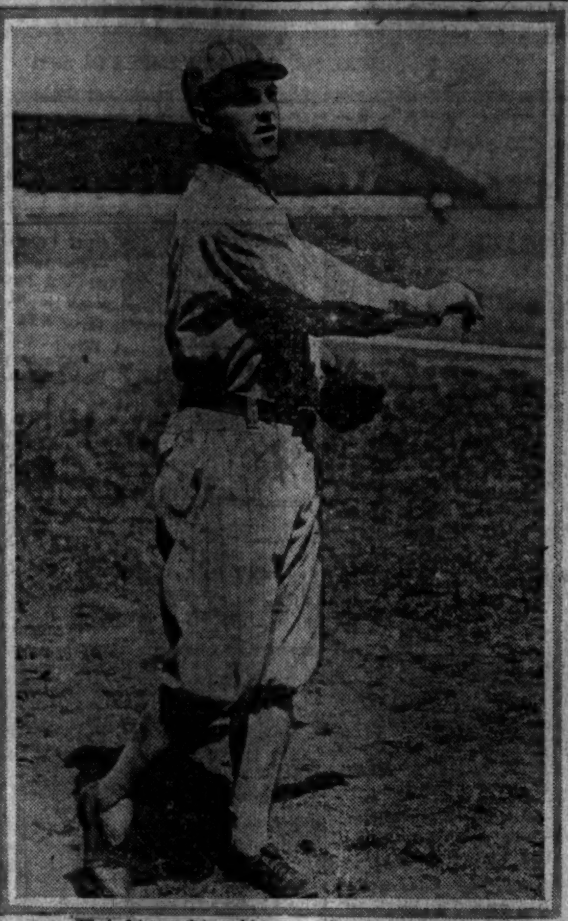
‡Ran for Magee in the ninth inning.

Two base hits—J. Collins, Groh. Sacrifice hit—E. Collins. Double play—Kopf and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 7. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 3 (Wingo 3). Struck out—By Cicotte, 4 (Groh, Daubert, Neale, Luque); off Fisher, 1 (Risberg; off Luque, 5 (Cicotte 2, E. Collins, Weaver, Felsch).

Time of game—1 hour and 47 minutes.

Umpires—Mr. Quigley behind plate. Mr. Nallin at first, Mr. Rigler at second and Mr. Evans at third.

Gleason's Pitching Ace



Eddie Cicotte, star hurler of the Chicago White Sox, who kept the Red batsmen at bay in the seventh game of the World Series and by his victory checked Cincinnati's plans for a big celebration.

By Christy Mathewson

Cincinnati, O., October 8.—As I was returning to town after today's victory of the Chicago White Sox I overheard a taxi driver say: "I knew the Reds would lose today so that all that gate money would come in again tomorrow."

I happen to know otherwise because I have played with the Giants in post season games when we had the other team beaten three games to one and I have been in other World Series when New York was the under dog. I know that no quarter ever was asked or given. Ever since Boston beat the Athletics four games to none I have been of the opinion that this "prolonging-the-series'" talk had died out. I know how the Reds felt before today's contest.

"We want to whip them again and show them what we have in the National League," said Larry Kopf, who was not considered good enough for Connie Mack and consequently is not much of an American League lover.

"If we can win today I can get a rest," remarked Eddie Roush, who loves the quiet and the simple life.

Pat Moran tried hard to win the game.

"JOHN HAIG"

Has a Reputation Second to None!

A MELLOW SCOTCH WHISKY

Matured in sherry-wood by the oldest Scotch Whisky Distillers in the world. It is rich in all the essentials of a high-grade spirit—great age, fine bouquet, rounded mellowness and perfect purity. Obtainable at all clubs, hotels, cafés and stores.

Tell the "boy" to give you "HAIG & TANSAN (Wilkinson's)"

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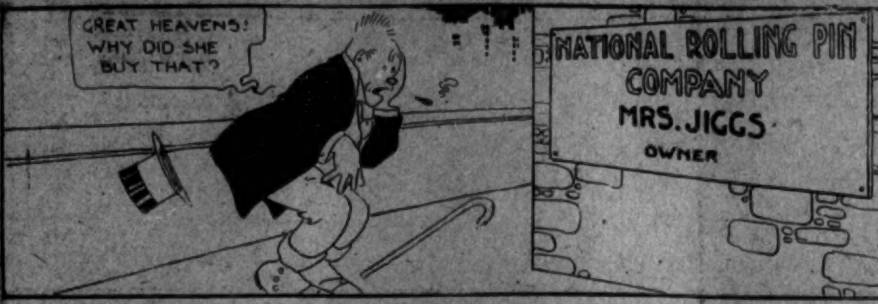
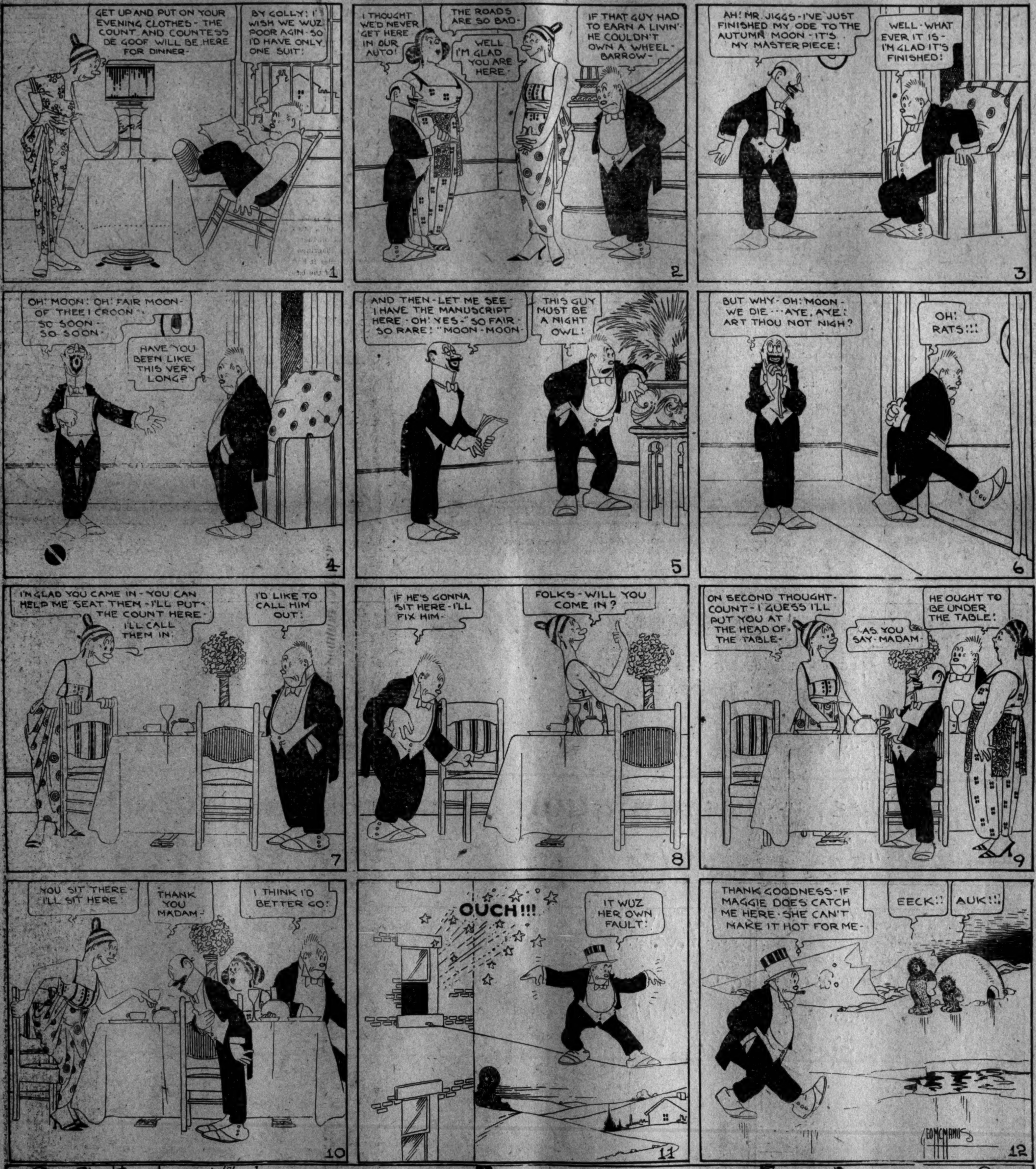
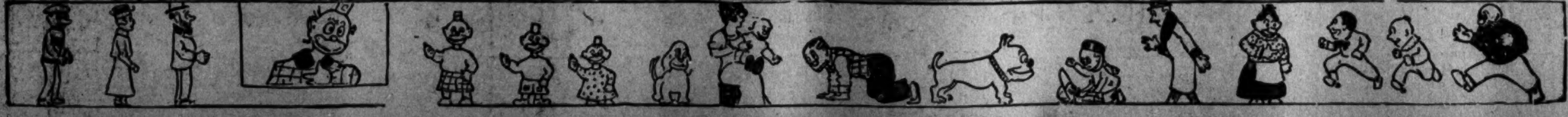

GREAT HEAVENS! WHY DID SHE BUY THAT?
NATIONAL ROLLING PIN COMPANY
MRS. JIGGS
OWNER

Comic Picture Section

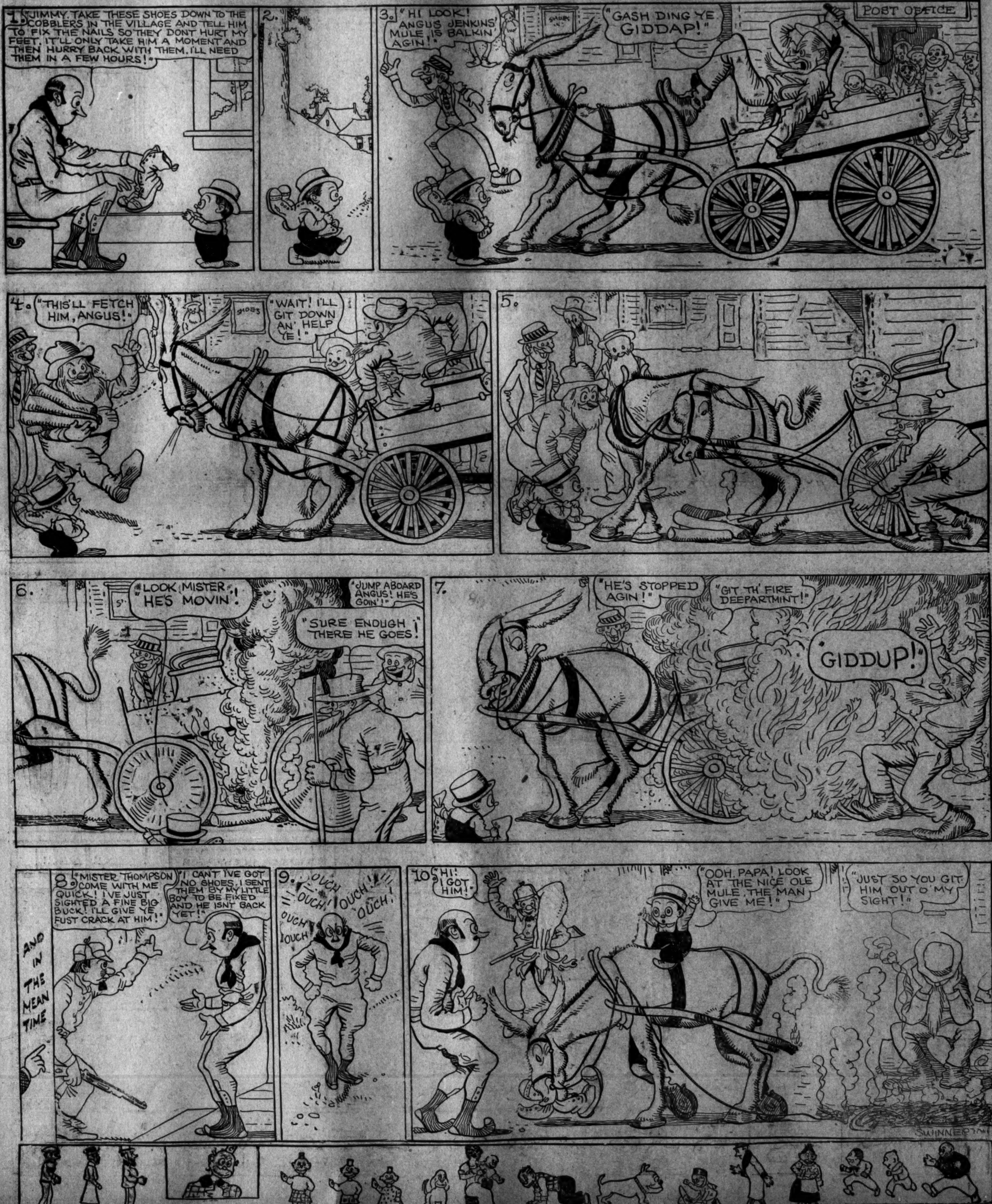
Sunday, November 23rd, 1919

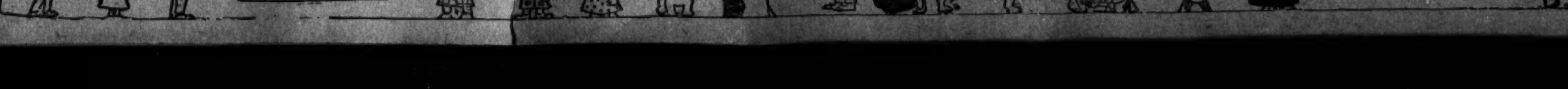
Bringing Up Father

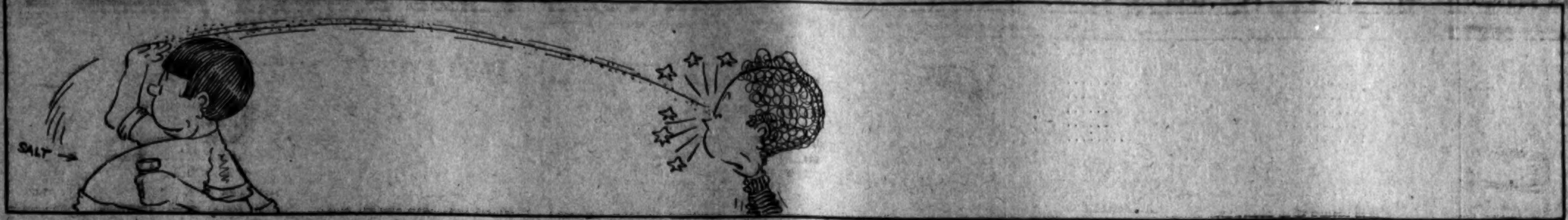

GET UP AND PUT ON YOUR EVENING CLOTHES - THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE GOOF WILL BE HERE FOR DINNER -
BY GOLLY! I WISH WE WUZ POOR AGIN - SO I'D HAVE ONLY ONE SUIT!
1
I THOUGHT WE'D NEVER GET HERE IN OUR AUTO!
THE ROADS ARE SO BAD -
WELL I'M GLAD YOU ARE HERE -
IF THAT GUY HAD TO EARN A LIVIN' HE COULDN'T OWN A WHEEL-BARROW -
2
AH! MR. JIGGS - I'VE JUST FINISHED MY ODE TO THE AUTUMN MOON - IT'S MY MASTER PIECE!
WELL - WHAT EVER IT IS - I'M GLAD IT'S FINISHED!
3
OH! MOON! OH! FAIR MOON - OF THEE I CROON - SO SOON - SO SOON -
HAVE YOU BEEN LIKE THIS VERY LONG?
4
AND THEN - LET ME SEE - I HAVE THE MANUSCRIPT HERE - OH! YES - "SO FAIR - SO RARE!" "MOON - MOON -
THIS GUY MUST BE A NIGHT OWL!
5
BUT WHY - OH! MOON - WE DIE --- AYE, AYE! ART THOU NOT NIGH?
OH! RATS!!!
6
I'M GLAD YOU CAME IN - YOU CAN HELP ME SEAT THEM - I'LL PUT THE COUNT HERE - I'LL CALL THEM IN.
I'D LIKE TO CALL HIM OUT!
7
IF HE'S GONNA SIT HERE - I'LL FIX HIM -
FOLKS - WILL YOU COME IN?
8
ON SECOND THOUGHT - COUNT - I GUESS I'LL PUT YOU AT THE HEAD OF THE TABLE -
AS YOU SAY - MADAM -
HE OUGHT TO BE UNDER THE TABLE!
9
YOU SIT THERE - I'LL SIT HERE!
THANK YOU MADAM -
I THINK I'D BETTER GO!
10
OUCH!!!
IT WUZ HER OWN FAULT!
11
THANK GOODNESS - IF MAGGIE DOES CATCH ME HERE - SHE CAN'T MAKE IT HOT FOR ME -
EECK!!
AUK!!!
GEO. MCMANUS
12



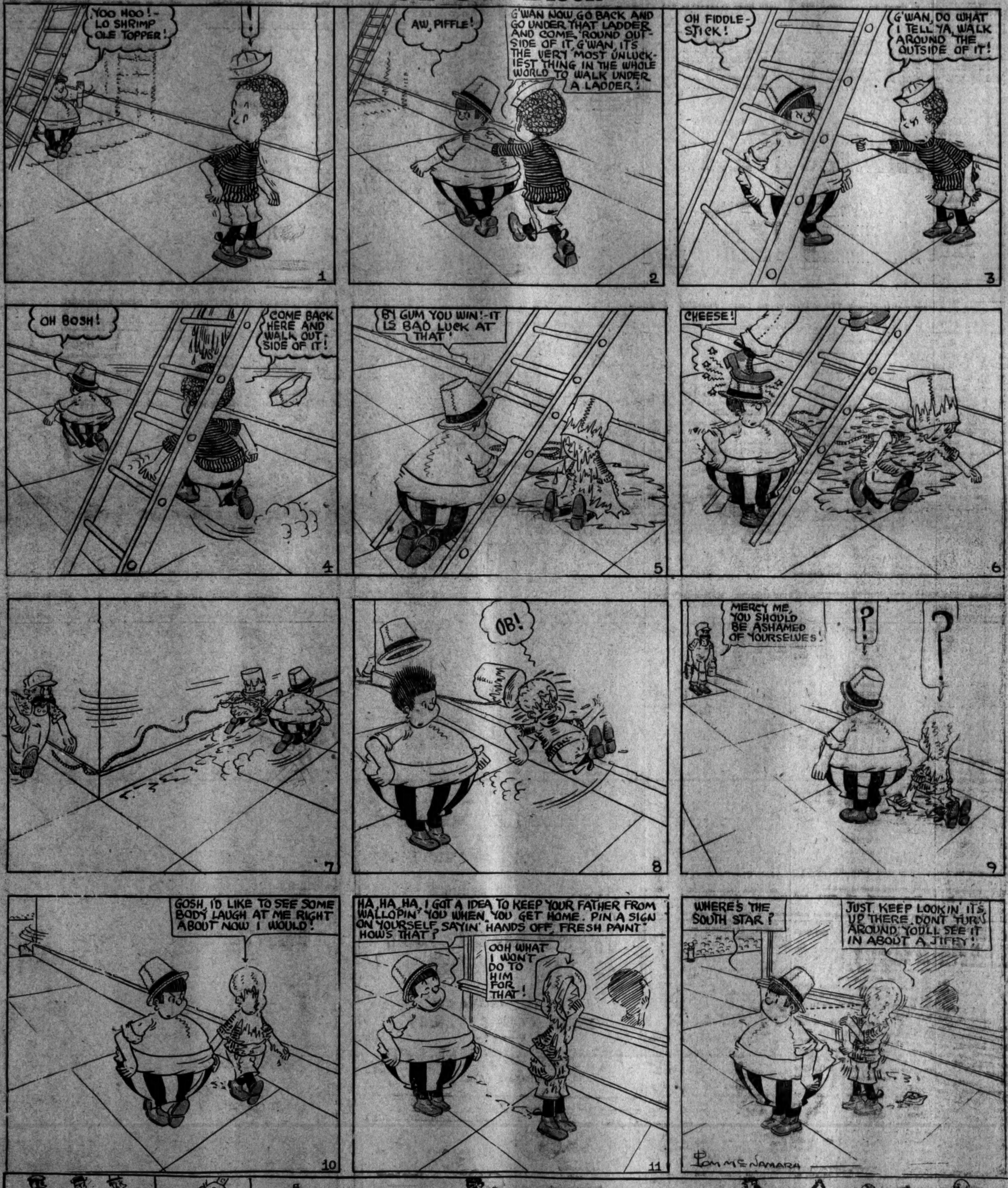
Little Jimmy


1. "JIMMY. TAKE THESE SHOES DOWN TO THE COBBLERS IN THE VILLAGE AND TELL HIM TO FIX THE NAILS SO THEY DONT HURT MY FEET. IT'LL ONLY TAKE HIM A MOMENT AND THEN HURRY BACK WITH THEM. I'LL NEED THEM IN A FEW HOURS!"
2.
3. "HI LOOK! ANGUS JENKINS' MULE IS BALKIN' AGIN!"
"GASH DING YE GIDDAP!"
POST OFFICE
4. "THIS'LL FETCH HIM, ANGUS!"
SHOES
"WAIT! I'LL GIT DOWN AN' HELP YE!"
5.
6. "LOOK MISTER HE'S MOVIN'!"
"JUMP ABOARD ANGUS! HE'S GOIN'!"
"SURE ENOUGH THERE HE GOES!"
7. "HE'S STOPPED AGIN!"
"GIT TH' FIRE DEEPARTMINT!"
"GIDDUP!"
AND IN THE MEAN TIME
8. "MISTER THOMPSON COME WITH ME QUICK! I'VE JUST SIGHTED A FINE BIG BUCK! I'LL GIVE YE FUST CRACK AT HIM!"
"I CANT I'VE GOT NO SHOES. I SENT THEM BY MY LITTLE BOY TO BE FIXED AND HE ISNT BACK YET!"
9. OUCH OUCH! OUCH! OUCH! OUCH OUCH
10. "HI! I GOT HIM!"
"OOH, PAPA! LOOK AT THE NICE OLE MULE, THE MAN GIVE ME!"
"JUST SO YOU GIT HIM OUT O' MY SIGHT!"
SWINNERTON




SALT

On Our Block


YOO HOO! - LO SHRIMP OLE TOPPER!
!
1
AW, PIFFLE!
G'WAN NOW, GO BACK AND GO UNDER THAT LADDER AND COME 'ROUND OUTSIDE OF IT, G'WAN, ITS THE VERY MOST UNLUCKIEST THING IN THE WHOLE WORLD TO WALK UNDER A LADDER!
2
OH FIDDLESTICK!
G'WAN, DO WHAT I TELL YA, WALK AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF IT!
3
OH BOSH!
COME BACK HERE AND WALK OUTSIDE OF IT!
4
BY GUM YOU WIN! - IT IS BAD LUCK AT THAT!
5
CHEESE!
6
7
OB!
8
MERCY ME, YOU SHOULD BE ASHAMED OF YOURSELVES!
?
?
9
GOSH, I'D LIKE TO SEE SOMEBODY LAUGH AT ME RIGHT ABOUT NOW I WOULD!
10
HA, HA, HA, I GOT A IDEA TO KEEP YOUR FATHER FROM WALLOPIN' YOU WHEN YOU GET HOME. PIN A SIGN ON YOURSELF SAYIN' "HANDS OFF, FRESH PAINT" HOWS THAT?
OOH WHAT I WON'T DO TO HIM FOR THAT!
11
WHERE'S THE SOUTH STAR?
JUST KEEP LOOKIN' ITS UP THERE, DONT TURN AROUND, YOU'LL SEE IT IN ABOUT A JIFFY!
TOM McNAMARA

BASKETBALL FIVES START SEASON SOON

League This Year Will Include Three College Teams; Plan Long Schedule

At a meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. last week the plans for the big basket ball league for the coming season were outlined. The league will be bigger and better than ever this year. There will be eight Chinese teams and four foreign teams.

At the first meeting, Mr. C. D Giauque was elected president and Mr. C. G. Hoh, secretary. The two were then asked to revise the constitution and submit it to the next meeting for approval. A schedule is being made and will be published as soon as ratified by the managers of the various teams. There will be 66 games each team playing every other team once. Six games will be played each week, the season lasting for eleven weeks. The games will not be started until after the holidays.

For the first time, the league will include teams from the three big colleges, St. John's, Shanghai College, and Nanyang. Each college will enter two teams which are to be called "A" and "B." The "A" team from each college will be the regular varsity team, while the "B" team will be composed of ineligibles and second-string men.

This will permit the varsity team to work together and develop team work but will also allow those who are interested in the game but who are debarred from the regular college games, to play. It is thought that the games in which the "A" teams from each college play each other will count toward the collegiate basketball championship.

TWO Y. M. C. A. TEAMS

The Y. M. C. A. will enter two teams from their Chinese membership. Physical Director Hoh may be expected to be the star of one of these teams. He was one of the bright lights in last year's season. It is regretted that the champion team of last year, the Training School five, will not be intact this year. One of their guards, Koo, is the only one left in Shanghai. He will probably play with one of the Y. M. C. A. teams.

The American school will enter their team as in the pass. They have prospects of a good season with a fast team and good coaching from Jackson, their new tutor Up to the present, Captain Haskell has not played with the team because of sickness, but it is hoped that he will be in the line-up by the time the league opens. His playing should bolster up the offense considerably as he is a crack shot at the basket.

There will be no teams from the foreign membership of the Y. M. C. A. this year but the American Song Service will enter three foreign teams. The league which the Song Service is having at present is preliminary to the "big" league and will give the three captains of the Song Service teams, Kay, Jackson, and Hening, a chance to look over their material.

S. R. C. MEN AVAILABLE

It is hoped that many of the last year's Rowing Club team will help to fill the vacancies in the Song Service teams. The Rowing club had some good men in Neprud, Cline, Scott, Little, Campbell Rodger, and others

The games will be played at the Y. M. C. A., Baptist College, Nanyang, and St. John's. This arrangement will give the followers of the game at these various institutions a chance to see their own teams and other teams in action. It is the purpose of the league to get more people interested in the game.

Referees, umpires and scorers will be chosen beforehand and assigned to certain games. The league last year had some difficulty in getting good officials, officials who not only knew the game but knew something of the technique of officiating. It is planned to have a training course for officials this year, where the rules will be taken up and some of the finer points in officiating discussed. This class will be in charge of the two officers of the league who are both physcial directors.

Those serving on the executive committee of the league are as follows:

St. John's University, Mr. W. M Porterfield.

Nanyang College, Mr. J. K Gold.

Shanghai College, Mr. J. B. Hipps.

Y. M. C. A., Mr. C. G. Hoh.

American School, Mr. W. Elterich.

American Song Service, Mr. C. D. Giauque.

Shanghai Inter-Club Billiards League

Result of matches played Week Ending November 22, 1919.

POWHATTAN		V.	M. E. INSTITUTE	
H. S. Smyth	300		J. E. Grant	271
H. E. Brewer	300		J. E. Wilson	272
H. Langley	300		G. M. Boyes	257
P. H. Cobb	123		W. S. Campbell	300
H. Lane	217		A. L. Miller	300
	1240			1400

(G. E. Grant made a 54 break).

PORTUGUEZ		V.	AMERICAN	
F. P. da Silva	300		C. D. Komaroff	249
C. Remedios	300		H. E. Gibson	283
J. Webster	286		H. L. Corbin	300
C. Pereira	300		W. C. Hoffman	267
R. Remedios	300		Hugo Reiss	231
	1486			1330

LUSITANO		V.	THIRY	
G. M. P. Remedios	300		J. V. Jensen	170
E. D. Bush	300		E. F. Fastings	257
C. M. P. Remedios	300		H. B. Ollerdessen	298
J. M. C. Lopes	300		G. O. Wootten	234
J. M. Campos	300		S. Chilvers	236
	1500			1195

POLICE		V.	MUNICIPAL	
Capt. Barrett	300		D. McAllister	179
C. J. Bull	275		E. L. Todd	300
G. C. Holt	300		A. de Kryger	251
P. W. Reeves	283		R. W. Yorke	300
E. Evenson	268		C. W. Higgs	300
	1426			1330

(Capt. Barrett made a break of 63).

MASONIC		V.	CUSTOMS	
R. Phillips	278		Capt. Gowing	300
F. Jones	259		G. B. Stormes	300
C. Matthews	271		T. Mellows	300
A. Jones	300		A. Singer	228
F. J. Long	266		— Ericksen	300
	1374			1428

Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., have informed the honorary Secretary that they would like to offer to the League Committee two billiard cues in cases for the player making the highest break and also for that player who in the opinion of the Committee has made the best record during the Season.

Police Eleven Loses To Recs

(Continued from Page 1)

half with the result that from a good kick which sent the ball way into the Police territory Biggs had to race for it against Norris and Cooke, and Norris being nearer the ball was able to pass it on to Cooke who, left unmarked, scored by a low swift shot which the Police goalie, who had rushed out, had no chance to save.

A little while later the Police goalie saved a difficult shot by Cooke but carried the ball beyond three steps with the result that a free kick was awarded. The Police players lined the goal line and Cooke took the kick which was a fast one but the ball glanced off Biggs and the resultant corner kick was without result. The final scores was three goals to one in favor of the Recs.

For the winners the defense was very sound, and the half line did their share by continually feeding the forwards. The combination of the forwards was however poor, and there is room for much improvement. White sent in some fine centers but unfortunately was not quick enough when chances came his way.

The Police forwards also lacked combination and in addition poor shooting in front of goal on two occasions at least when they had only the goalie to beat, prevented them from adding to their score. Biggs worked hard at back and time after time broke up the attacks of his opponents. The goalie, Isaacs, saved many difficult shots and cannot be blamed for those he missed. Mr. Gabbutt refereed to everybody's satisfaction.

S. F. S. Beat Whizzbangs

Nine to nothing was the S. F. C.'s walk over yesterday afternoon on their own ground when they met the Whizzbangs for the first time in the league.

Play started off good and strong and for the first fifteen minutes much give and take play was witnessed when Robertson opened the scoring for the Club with a good hard drive.

A nice center by Lawrie Smith was missed by Drake but this player made good a few minutes later when from a melee he got through and gave Latimer little chance. Forshaw scored another for the Club a few minutes before half-time.

After lemons Robertson passed to his wing and Craigie Ross managed to beat the visitor's goalie. Drake (3), Forshaw, and Lawrie Smith all helped to pile on the agony and when full-time came the homesters were victors by the above mentioned score.

Tonkin was again a tower of strength for his side, all the halves worked well and it would be difficult to pick the best while of the forward line Drake and Forshaw both showed up to advantage.

The Whizzbangs had good men in Falconer at back, Ferris in the half line and Begg and Clarke in the offensive.

Mr. Bissett had the game well in hand with the whistle.

SECOND LEAGUE

The S. F. C. second league representatives had hard luck in only having nine men out against the Rangers when they lost at the Hongkew Park yesterday afternoon to the tune of 2 to 1. Mansfield was called upon to make up ten at least and with this assistance the Club fared better than what they would have done without him.

When lemon time came the Club were leading by 1 to 0 but the pressure told when they started after the interval and the Rangers, being a younger and more agile combination, ran the Club off their feet.

Goldman was the player responsible for the Club's lone tally.

Both the Rangers' goals were to the appearance of the spectators not quite what they ought to have been but Bert. Stormes, referee, ruled otherwise, giving the Rangers the victory.

Bertes at back instead of in goal, ably filled by P. C. Mansfield, was good while Brodie, Harris and Goldman all figured well in the offensive. K. Mansfield again played a good game in the half line.

POLICE 2 XI v. J. R. C.

The Police went down by the same score as their seniors when they met the Jewish Recreation Club on the Widows Monument ground, namely 3 to 1.

The Police were not up to standard strength and, with the J. R. C. having their regulars out, had to give way to the better team. Mr. Barnes refereed to everyone's satisfaction.

FRIENDLY GAMES

Nanyang College were at home to the St. Xavier College boys yesterday afternoon, and in a very fast and keen game won by a score of three to one.

Nanyang opened up through the medium of Silva who beat the Nanyang goalie but the point was disallowed, off-side being ruled. A few minutes later Elliott got hustling and with a good amount of hard work notched the visitors first and last tally.

Nanyang were not at all downhearted after Elliott's performance but instead got together and in a very few minutes equalised through the medium of Chen. At half time the score stood and 1 to 1.

On the resumption of play Nanyang immediately took up the offensive and forced two corners in quick succession but failed to convert in both cases, through hesitating in front of goal insteading of shooting straight away. Much give and take play was witnessed till Nanyang again got busy and increasing the pressure, through Kwang managed to beat the visitors' goalie. This second point for the home team seemed to take some of the pep out of the St. Xavier boys and from the restart Nanyang pressed the whole time till the end of the game. Lee was responsible for the third Nanyang goal and last tally of the match.

The game was one of the fastest seen for a long time and was very ably handled by Mr. A. H. Leslie, referee.

St. Xavier's second eleven journeyed to the Baptist College yesterday afternoon and ran out victors by 4 to 3 in a good fast game.

For the winners Macdonald again showed to advantage as did also Aldeguer. Macdonald was responsible for three of the four tallies of the visitors while Aldeguer was the other scorer.

For the home team the center forward and two inside men were the scorers.

The defence of the visitors was too good for the home team and if not for the good work put in by them things might have been different.

The Baptist College had a good man in their goalkeeper who more than once saved his team from very difficult positions when scrimmages were taking place in front of his citadel.

The St. John's team defeated the Union Athletic Club on St. John's ground by the score of 5-1.

The game was an exceedingly fast one and was tied at the end of the first half at 1-1. Mung, the St. John's center forward scored first with a beautiful shot to the corner of the net after 20 minutes of play, but the visitors equalised a few minutes after through a miskick in the St. John's backfield.

In the second half the visitors collapsed and the St. John's forwards scored at will, and only the excellent work of the visitors' goaler prevented a larger score. Dr. H. H. Morris refereed to the complete satisfaction of both sides.

'Vanity Fair'

"Heatherland." is put on the Vanity Fair program as "A Scottish Banquet," and it is as well the principal new number in the Third Edition. A number of fine old Scotch ballads splendidly sung by the company either individually or collectively, real kilts and the rest of the correct regalia, and then Mr. Webber with his real bag pipes turning out great tunes. It was an ambitious effort and met with instant success. Heatherland is a number that I would go a long way to see and hear for it delights the eye as well as charms the ear.

One of the most beautiful numbers in the whole show was a rendering of the 'Bells of St. Mary.' Steve Laurie executed a wonderful tipsy dance and looked again and again as if he were going to execute himself. Leslie Holmes kept the audience roaring with laughter with his patter and antics. He was well supported by Tichener. Sydney Mannering's special number was dainty, and served to introduce to us a little musical instrument called the Dulcitone. I liked it immensely.

Miss Shirley Cooke at the piano gave the big house great pleasure with her songs and character studies. Miss Madge Griffiths, and Miss Eileen Boyd were both in excellent voice. There was only one number that I did not like and that was the rather silly and a cheap skit on 'The Clericals' by Messrs. Holmes and Tickener.

Vanity Fair can be recommended. It is good.

Domino.

Entries Will Close For Nestle's Cup Monday Afternoon

S.R.A. members and others who intend entering the competition for the Nestle's Cup were notified yesterday that entries will close at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon with Mr. A. M. Collaco of the Russo-Asiatic bank. The competition will be held the following afternoon at 5 o'clock. The entrance fee is one dollar and the proceeds will be donated to the fund of the Society of St. Vincent and Paul. Up to last night, but ten entries had been sent in.

Dead Heat Gives Exciting Finish To Shanghai Autumn Racing Season

(Continued from Page 1)

Cannan) Carbon, (Mr. Toeg) Persianlight, (Mr. Springfield) Golden Crest, (Mr. White) The Kangani, (Mr. Knoll) Old Bill, (Mr. Dalgliesh) Spaghetti, (Mr. Grayrigge) Yellowstone, (Mr. Vida) Merrysand, (Mr. Sleap) Cyrano, (Mr. Bremner) Le Rhin, (Mr. Hill) Squeeze Play, (Mr. Braad-Sorensen).

Won by one length; ½ length. Time: 1.08 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win $47.30, for place, $14.50, $14.90 and $6.70.

Members' Sweep—First 398, second 60; third, 367. Unplaced.—207, 13, 25, 362, 149, 221, 187, 168, 193, 181, 121 and 386.

Fourth Race.—The Boston Plate.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third, Tls. 50. For China ponies that have started and not won more than three races during 1919 and for Griffins of the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting, 1919. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, 3lbs. extra for every race won. Griffins, Winners, no penalty. All unplaced starters since July 1, 1919, allowed 7lbs. (Jockey Allowance).—Nine furlongs.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Corncrake, (Mr. Hill) ....161—1
Mr. B. D. Kapteyn's grey Kowloon, (Mr. Springfield) ....164—2
Messrs. B. D. F. Beith and W. W. G. Ross's gr. Jock Scott, (Mr. Beith) ....159—3

Also ran—Golden Plume, (Mr. Sleap) Gulfsand, (Mr. C. R. Burkill) Golden Quill, (Mr. Knoll) Thing, (Mr. Bremner) Jomsborg, (Mr. Crokam).

Won by four lengths; one length.

Time: 2.24 4-5. (Record broken by 2 3-5 sec.)

Pari-mutuel.—For win, dividend $11.20, for place, $6.80, $19.60 and $22.70.

Members' Sweep.—First 179; second, 107; third, 407. Unplaced.—339, 446, 106, 23 and 430.

Fifth Race.—The Washington Handicap. — Winner, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 100. For all China ponies that have started at least thrice during 1919. Top weight will not exceed 166lbs.: lowest weight, not less than 136lbs. —One mile and three furlongs.

lbs.
Messrs. J. L. de Zutter and Gussie's grey Little Dipper, (Mr. C. R. Burkill) ....152—1
" Winsome and Hasty's grey The Hawk (Mr. Hill) ....148—2
Mr. B. D. Kapteyn's dun Ralph de Palma, (Mr. Vida) ....151—3

Also ran: Runawaylight, (Mr. Cannan); Night Hawk, (Mr. Knoll); Nigger Minstrel, (Mr. Dalgliesh) and Scala, (Mr. Crokam).

Won by one length; half length. Time—2:58 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win $26.80; for place, $9.90; $7.90 and $11.30.

Members sweep—first 219; second 210; third 71. Unplaced—462, 205, 30 and 418.

Sixth Race.—The California Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third, Tls. 50. For all China ponies that have started and not won more than two races during 1919, and for all Subscription Griffins of the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting, to be ridden by jockeys who have not won more than three races since July 1, 1919. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies—Winners of two races during 1919, 7lbs. extra: of one race, 5lbs. extra. Sub-Griffins of the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting, 1919—Winners, no penalty: unplaced starters, allowed 5lbs. Jockeys—Non-Winners since July 1, 1919, allowed 5lbs.—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Mr. Rennike's grey Rouble, (Mr. Sleap) ....157—1
" Chaucer's bay Pilgrim, (Mr. Bremner) ......156—2
Messrs. J. Spunt and N. W. Hickling's ches. Last Call II, (Mr. Hayes) ..150—3

Also ran: Formosa Chief, (Mr. Soares); Possum, (Mr. Peacock); Majuba, (Mr. Hing); Wild Cat, (Mr. Schoch); The Hawfinch, (Mr. Braad-Sorensen) and Hinode, (Mr. Grayrigge).

Won by four lengths; a head. Time—2:43.

Pari-mutuel—For win $13.60; for place, $6.00; $6.60 and $5.60.

Members sweep—first 2; second 341; third 401. Unplaced—314, 653, 238, 178, 588 and 561.

Seventh Race.—The Texas Plate.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third Tls. 50. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1919, and that have not won more than one race. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockey Allowance).—Five furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Risk's grey Co-insurance, (Mr. Crokam) ......155—1
" Primeymea's grey Midas, (Mr. Hill) ....155—2
" G. H. Potts's grey Fighting King, (Mr. C. R. Burkill) ....155—3

Won by a neck; a head. Time—1:14 2-5.

Also ran: Red Coat, (Mr. Cannan); Rushton, (Mr. Springfield); White Fox, (Mr. Brand); Sumatra Chief, (Mr. Vida); Michigan, (Mr. Toeg); Granby, (Mr. Grayrigge); Play Thing, (Mr. Knoll) and Flashy Thing (Mr. Bremner).

Won by a neck, a head. Time—1:14 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win $42.40; for place $8.60; $8.20 and $7.60.

Members sweep—first 247; second 382; third 209. Unplaced—337,377, 493, 349, 319, 515, 97 and 22.

Eighth Race.—The Virginia Cup.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third, Tls. 50. For all China ponies that have started and not won a race at this Extra Race Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies, allowed 5lbs. (Jockey Allowance).—Seven furlongs.

lbs.
Messrs. Harry and Joe's ches. Soft Thing, (Mr. Bremner) ....155—1
" Messrs. B. D. F. Beith W. W. G. Ross' grey Jock Scott, (Mr. Hill) 155—1
Mr. Bonar's ches. Solaro, (Mr. Brand) ....155—3

Also ran: Kowloon, (Mr. Springfield); Greysand, (Mr. Vida); Golden Plume, (Mr. Grayrigge); Old Bill, (Mr. Knoll); Merrysand, (Mr. Sleap); Nigger Minstrel, (Mr. Dalgliesh) and Jomsberg, (Mr. Crokam).

Dead heat, three quarter length. Time—1:46 4-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, Soft Thing $41.80; Jock Scott $7.00; for place Soft Thing $19.90, Jock Scott $6.30, Solaro $9.80.

Members' sweep—first 580; second 296; third 342. Unplaced 258, 260, 450, 202, 139, 270 and 71.

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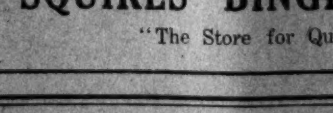

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